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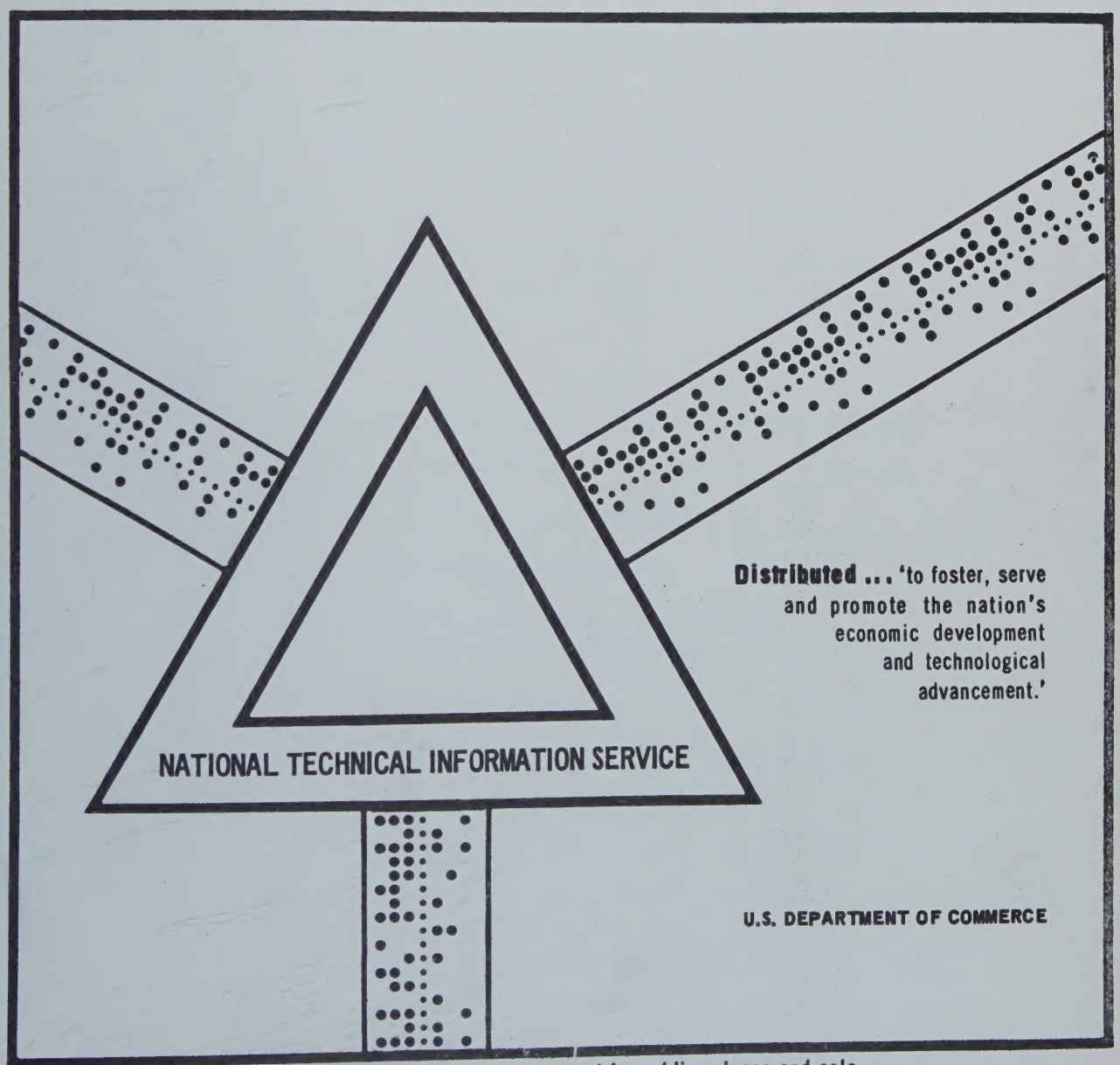
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* NATIONAL *
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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Humility in Learning from the Masses Stimulates Army Building

- Commanders and fighters of a certain regiment of the Peking Garrison Command take factories and rural areas as classrooms

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 7, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch, January 6, 1972) Taking factories and rural areas as classrooms, the commanders and fighters of a certain regiment of the PLA Peking Garrison Command have humbly learned from the masses and further raised their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution. This helps cement the ties between the Army and the civilian population. A boost is given to army building.

Since last year, in conducting ideological and political line education, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of this regiment have widely and penetratingly launched activities to learn from the masses of the civilian population. Many company units have established ties with factories and rural communes and brigades in areas where they are stationed. They constantly join workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in studying Chairman Mao's works, unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and doing productive labor. They also invite local heroic figures to recount their advanced deeds. The various companies of this regiment have visited Tapailou production team for an exhibition showing the heroic deeds of communist fighter Wang Kuo-fu. Such a revolutionary spirit marked by humbleness and eagerness to learn is warmly hailed by the broad worker-peasant masses.

The leading squads at various levels of this regiment doggedly give cadres and fighters education in the revolutionary objectives of the PLA. From the high plane of execution of Chairman Mao's army-building line, the

consciousness of cadres and fighters in learning from the masses of people is continuously strengthened. The 9th Company is a heroic company with a record of many creditable performances in fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with the masses against the enemy during the war years. The Party branch of this company organizes cadres and fighters to closely link the glorious history of the company with a repeated study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "The only goal of this army is to stand firmly on the side of the Chinese people and serve wholeheartedly the Chinese people." The vicious plot to wreck the relations between military men and civilians, hatched by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers, was vigorously criticized. Everyone was made to further understand that the need for learning from the masses of the people is determined by the nature of our army. It is an important component part of Chairman Mao's proletarian army-building line. Therefore, in the performance of garrison duties, the commanders and fighters of the whole company, constantly look for shortcomings in the light of the company's history and work out measures and energetically learn from the masses of the people on their own initiative. This makes for the development of the old traditions.

In learning from the masses, the commanders and fighters of this regiment lay particular emphasis on emulating the high consciousness of class struggle and line struggle on the part of the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. In giving education in the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism, the Party branch of the 3rd Mobile Company took into consideration the fact that most of the fighters born in the new society and raised under the red banner had only a shallow understanding of the long drawn-out and complex nature of class struggle and organized company cadres and fighters to go deep into the midst of the production brigade where they were stationed to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in recalling the past bitterness in the light of the present sweetness. The secretary of the Party branch of this brigade was invited to give an account of the practical situation of class struggle, two-line struggle and two-road struggle in the brigade. Everyone was enabled to have a deeper understanding of the Party's basic line and strengthen their concept of class struggle. Garrison assignments were accomplished in a better manner.

Most of the members of the Party committee of this regiment are old fighters who joined in revolution during the Anti-Japanese War and the period of the War of Liberation. During the long period of revolutionary struggle, they cultivated the fine style of relying on and learning from the masses of the people. Today, they constantly treat young cadres and fighters with accounts of the glorious traditions of unity between our army and the civilian population. They also take the lead in learning from the masses of the people. Following the publication of Wang Kuo-fu's heroic deeds in newspapers, the Party committee of the regiment conducted a special study class on the subject. In the light of the revolutionary spirit of Wang Kuo-fu who made a point of pulling a revolutionary cart without relaxation toward communism, former secretary and political commissar Kao Yung-kuei of the Party committee of the regiment looked for his own shortcomings. With Wang Kuo-fu as an example, he went to the lower levels to direct vigorous efforts toward company building. In sharing a fighting life with the fighters, he assiduously cultivated his revolutionary will. His consciousness of continuous revolution was further raised.

* * *

LINE EDUCATION

Conscientiously Carry Out Line Education on Basic Level Leadership Cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 8, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengchou, January 7, 1972) The CCP Chengchou Municipal Committee and the municipal revolutionary committee have, with reference to the reality of the three great revolutionary movements, conscientiously carried out line education on basic-level leadership cadres, raised their awareness of class struggle and line struggle and pushed forward the development of revolution and production in the whole municipality.

In carrying out education in ideology and political line, the CCP Chengchou Municipal Committee and the municipal revolutionary committee have profoundly realized that whether the situation of a unit is favorable or otherwise depends on whether its leading body is able to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line voluntarily.

Because the consciousness of class struggle and line struggle among a small number of its leading cadres was not high, the Chengchou Municipal People's Motor Car Company provided the class enemies an opening for infiltration, and for a time it became a notorious backward unit in the whole municipality. The leading cadres of the municipality, upon arriving at this company for investigation and study, discovered the problems in this unit, led the cadres and masses in developing an intensive class struggle and attacked the class enemies, enabling a new situation in revolution and production to appear very quickly.

In summing up the experience of this unit, the municipal Party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee realized that in carrying out line education, it was necessary to pay special attention to the carrying out of education for the basic level leadership cadres, and in particular attention to carrying out on them education in the Party's basic line so as to enable them to establish firmly the concept of class struggle and line struggle and not to lose the orientation under the pressure of daily work. Therefore, since last March, they have in succession held six terms of a basic level cadres study class, and organized members of the leading bodies in factory workshops, rural production brigades, shops and schools to attend.

In the study classes, they have organized everybody to read seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao with emphasis on class struggle and dictatorship of the proletariat. Several secretaries of the CCP Chengchou Municipal Committee have also in association with the lesson of their own personal experience, spoken about their own experience in book reading at the study classes. By means of the study, everybody is able to raise his awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The leading members of the CCP Chengchou Municipal Committee and the municipal revolutionary committee have also gone deep into the basic level units for investigation and study, promptly understood and analyzed the situation,

and enabled the education in line to continue to have new content as well as becoming more enriched and pertinent. In Chengchou State No. 4 Cotton Mill, there were several class enemies who lurked in dark corners, stirred up extreme "Left" ideologies, sabotaged unity among the masses, damaged the grasp-revolution, stimulate-production movement, and caused the mill to become a backward unit in the municipality. However, some of the members of the Party committee of this mill merely looked upon the activities of these people as "expressions of individualism" and because of that, were not effective enough in solving the problem.

Later, the principal responsible cadre of Chengchou municipality visited this mill, carried out investigation and study with the Party committee of the mill, and with reference to reality, conscientiously studied the relevant teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle and line struggle, as well as the Party's basic line, and helped the Party committee of the mill to mobilize the workers fully, took the lid off the class struggle, attacked the small handful of class enemies and enabled the backward physiognomy of the mill to be quickly transformed. From this incident, the cadres and the masses in the whole mill also received a lively education.

At one time the responsible comrades of the municipal Party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee in their investigation and study discovered that the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture mass movement was not being properly unfolded in the suburban areas, and the main cause of that was because the leading members of some production brigades had not firmly established the mentality of self-reliance and arduous struggle. The leading members of the municipal Party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee therefore led the Party committees of the suburban areas to carry out conscientious education on the basic level cadres in the countryside.

Erhlangmiao production brigade of Nants'ao commune in the city suburbs was poor in natural conditions. The greater part of its farmland was either sandy, marshy or easily waterlogged. The Party branch of the production brigade in leading the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members maintained taking the road of self-reliance and by means of arduous struggle and battling against the elements, levelled more than 800 mow of farmland, opened up 28 mechanical wells, and turned a plot of marshes and easily waterlogged land into rice fields in a year and more. The average per-mow yield of grain in the whole brigade increased sharply from 280 catties to 530 catties. One of the responsible comrades from the municipal revolutionary committee who came to the production brigade to settle down, upon discovering this advanced deed, immediately recommended it to the municipal Party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee. The municipal Party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee summed up the experience of this production brigade, used it to carry out penetrating line education on the basic level cadres in the countryside, and spurred the further development of the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture mass movement in the suburban areas.

In carrying out education in ideology and political line, the CCP Chengchou Municipal Committee and the municipal revolutionary committee have regarded the carrying out of policy education on the basic level leadership

cadres in the whole municipality as an extremely important task. The leading members of the municipal Party committee and municipal revolutionary committee took to their feet, went to the factories, rural villages, schools and shops, and in association with reality, strengthened policy education to obtain better results.

In the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, individual members of the Party committee of the Chengchou State No. 3 Cotton Mill, did not properly implement the Party's policies in the respective units under their charge. One of the responsible comrades of the municipal revolutionary committee settled at a selected point in the mill first went among the masses to listen in breadth and scope to their views, conducted investigation and study, amassed a great deal of information, and together with members of the Party committee of the mill, studied Chairman Mao's teaching "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and never on any account be negligent about them," as well as the advanced experience of the six factories and two universities in Peking in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, criticized the revisionist black merchandise pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers which was "Left" in form but Right in essence, and with reference to the reality in their own mill, carried out a debate to raise the awareness of everyone to the implementation of policy. In accordance with the policies of the Party, the Party committee of the mill correctly differentiated and dealt with the two kinds of contradiction, united with the vast majority, and guaranteed the healthy development of the movement.

By means of grasping line education, the CCP Chengchou municipal committee and the municipal revolutionary committee have given an impetus to the development of revolution and production in the whole municipality. Last year the total value of industrial products in the whole municipality showed a greater increase over the output value of 1970. Although serious drought, hailstorm and insect pests were encountered in the suburban areas, still bumper harvests in grain and economic crops were obtained.

* * *

DIALECTICAL TRANSFORMATION

There Must Be Given Conditions for A Bad Thing To Turn into A Good One

by

Wang Ju-heng (王汝恒) and Ch'eng Fu-i (程福仪)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 9, 1972)

In the acute and complex struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, we have smashed the sinister conspiracy of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him to frenziedly usurp the leadership of the Party and the government, to change the Party's line and policies and to restore capitalism. Under Chairman Mao's wise leadership, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country have uncovered, criticized and struggled against these swindlers and won a great victory, thereby further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and turning a bad thing into a good one.

A bad thing can be turned into a good thing. But, some comrades do not see that there must he given conditions before a bad thing can be turned into a good thing and they think that a bad thing can spontaneously turn into a good thing. This view is wrong.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Under given conditions, a bad thing can lead to good results and a good thing to bad results." This tells us clearly: A bad thing and a good thing are the two aspects of a contradiction. Each of these two aspects may transform itself into its opposite. A good thing may turn into a bad one, and vice versa. "Here, the conditions are essential. Without the given conditions, neither of the two contradictory aspects can transform itself into its opposite."

We often say that "the weeds may be hoed under to fertilize the soil." How can weeds fertilize the soil? This is because people have hoed the weeds. If there is nobody to hoe the weeds, the weeds will continue to grow and cannot change spontaneously into fertilizer.

Also, we, often say that "a fall into the pit, is a gain in wit." How can this "wit" be "gained"? This is possible because people seriously sum up their experience, find the cause of their "fall into the pit," learn a lesson from their defeat and correct their wrong ideas so as to avoid "falling into" a similar "pit" again in the future. Without such subjective effort, "a fall into the pit" does not spontaneously produce the result of "a gain in wit."

Similarly, for the past five decades, our Party has gone through many major struggles of line and smashed the sinister conspiracies of leaders of the opportunist line to frenziedly split the Party, change the Party's nature and abolish the Party's leadership. Each time it uncovered and defeated a wrong line, our Party advanced and won, promoting the development of

the revolutionary cause. Facts eloquently show that a bad thing absolutely cannot change spontaneously into a good thing unless it is under the condition of the subjective effort of man. Some people may hold that a bad thing may turn spontaneously into a good thing. This is only a kind of wishful thinking and is at variance with the law of development of objective things.

Why is it that some of our comrades still have this idea of "spontaneous change"? Methodologically, as Chairman Mao has criticized, this is because these comrades' method of viewing this problem is incorrect. They look at the problem through the bourgeois point of view and commit the mistake of idealism and metaphysics. Politically, these comrades lack high consciousness of the line struggle and of continuing the revolution. In the face of a bad thing, they do not think of how to sum up their experience seriously, to raise their consciousness of the line struggle, to master the law of class struggle and to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line more consciously. Instead, being influenced by the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him, they fail to see the protracted character, complexity and the setbacks of class struggle during the historical period of socialism, and they fall into blind optimism, holding that "everything is at peace." This invariably gives rise to the erroneous idea mentioned above, and they just hope and wait for the time when a bad thing can spontaneously turn into a good thing.

If they do not rectify this idea promptly, they will not be able to take the initiative vigorously in class struggle. On the contrary, they will be deceived continuously. This will do damage to the revolutionary cause.

Therefore, they must thoroughly overcome the idea of "spontaneous change" and, in the face of a bad thing, absolutely must not wait passively but adopt a positive attitude: They must read and study seriously, make full use of the teacher by negative example, and raise their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism; they must seriously study the enemy's counter-revolutionary strategy, carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, turn the weeds into fertilizer, and master the law of class struggle. They must seriously sum up experience, vigorously remold their thinking and establish the dialectical-materialist world outlook. In this way, we can see through the sinister plots of all bourgeois careerists and conspirators, turn a bad thing into a good one, strengthen unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and push forward the development of our socialist cause briskly.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Carry Out Revolutionary Mass Criticism Well in the Sphere of Teaching and Learning

by

Committee of the CCP Branch of Changchun Municipal No. 11 Middle School

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 7, 1972)

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to criticize the bourgeoisie," and with the help of the workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in the school, we lead the teachers and students in directing the revolutionary mass criticism gradually to the sphere of teaching and learning, thereby raising the consciousness of the teachers and students in class struggle and line struggle and giving a great impetus to the deep-going development of the revolution in education.

With the Revolution in Education Developed in Depth, It Is Necessary To Direct Revolutionary Mass Criticism to the Sphere of Teaching and Learning

We have learned this deeply from practice: We must direct revolutionary mass criticism to the sphere of teaching and learning and use the sharp weapon of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to thoroughly destroy the revisionist line of education, so that we can continously open up a road of progress for the proletarian revolution of education.

Our experience in compiling teaching materials for two subjects, namely, mathematics and the [Chinese] language, gave a clear account of the importance of carrying out revolutionary mass criticism in the sphere of teaching and learning. When we compiled the teaching materials for mathematics, we called together the "top-notch elements" in mathematics in the school and gathered a big heap of textbooks in foreign languages for use as reference, so as to insure the high quality of the teaching materials. Because we did not carry out revolutionary mass criticism with reference to science and reality, we could not tell essence from dross once we met with a concrete problem. After working for two months, we had compiled only a general program but we still could not get rid of the old stereotyped texts.

On the other hand, when compiling teaching materials for the Chinese language, the comrades taking part in the compilation relentlessly criticized the reactionary viewpoints, such as the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes, adopted in the teaching of the subject of the Chinese language, and raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines; they also went deep into factories and the countryside to make investigations and studies and to extensively seek the opinions of the workers, peasants and soldiers. In this way, the materials they compiled for teaching the Chinese language were in conformity with the policy of putting proletarian politics in

command and had the characteristics of a language course. After trial use, these teaching materials won comparatively high praise from the masses.

Some comrades thought that revolutionary mass criticism was necessary in the teaching of arts but could not be carried out easily in the teaching of science. To solve this problem of ideological understanding, we led the teachers to analyze a typical case. Formerly, when a chemistry lesson on dynamite was taught, it always started with Nobel and dwelled on his intelligence and how he immersed himself in his studies and eventually became a great scientist. The lesson would go on to say that it was because of the use of dynamite that wars were launched on an ever greater scale and became ever more wicked. The teachers unanimously held that such a lesson propagandized the idealist conception of history of the bourgeoisie, advocated personal strife and covered up the sinister nature of imperialism in waging wars of aggression and the sinister nature of the reactionaries of all countries in oppressing the people. They deeply felt that: In the sphere of teaching and learning, many problems have to go through revolutionary mass criticism and effort must be made to thoroughly eliminate bourgeois prejudice and its traditional influence. If we do not take revolutionary mass criticism as a weapon and if we fail to tell the right from the wrong, we cannot correctly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education and cannot resist and overcome interference from reactionary ideas that come from the Right or from the "Left."

Put Facts on the Table, Reason Things Out, and Draw A Clear Line Between the Right and the Wrong in Various Problems

"All erroneous ideas, all poisonous weeds, all ghosts and monsters, must be subject to criticism; in no circumstance should they be allowed to spread unchecked. However, the criticism should be fully reasoned, analytical and convincing, and not rough, bureaucratic, metaphysical or dogmatic." In unfolding revolutionary mass criticism, we must perseveringly act in accordance with this teaching given by Chairman Mao, so that we can lead all to distinguish between the right and the wrong in various problems and really attain the aim of raising our consciousness of the line struggle.

On the basis of the thinking mentioned above, while unfolding revolutionary mass criticism in the sphere of teaching and learning, we perseveringly put the facts on the table, reason things out and make strenuous efforts to confirm the correct opinions of the masses and not to suppress the erroneous ideas of the masses. If its opinion is wrong, the leadership must have the courage to make correction before the masses, and they must aptly change its correct opinion into an action of the masses. As a result of this method of work, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students have become active ideologically and dare to put up problems for discussion, and revolutionary mass criticism is carried out in ever greater depth.

In the teaching and learning of science courses, the teachers and the students often meet with concepts, principles, formulas and measurement units called after the names of scientists. In the past, when teaching lessons on these problems, the teachers infused into the students' minds the idealist

transcendentalism that heroes created history and scientists formulated principles and laws, and propagandized bourgeois ideas of personal fame and gain. This wrong method was criticized. How should the science course be taught? All were not sure of what to do for the time being. Some comrades feared making mistakes and even changed the names of power units and made things very complicated.

To solve problems of this kind, we led all in a discussion. They freely talked about what were in their minds and courageously upheld the truth and corrected their mistakes. Very quickly they achieved this unified thought: We must admit that the naming of things after the names of scientists is an accomplished historical fact, and these names of things should not be changed without sufficient cause, so as to avoid bringing unnecessary difficulties to the students in reading documents and reference materials in the course of their study or work in the future. Meanwhile, we must apply Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in criticizing the idealist conception of history, that is, the concept that "the genius creates science," and the bourgeois road of personal effort.

Carried out in depth in the sphere of teaching and learning, revolutionary mass criticism involves a comparatively extensive area and comparatively complex problems. Political stand, world outlook, method of thinking, academic viewpoint, etc., are interlinked with one another. Therefore, in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, we must handle some problems very prudently and pay attention to drawing a clear line between the right and the wrong.

In line with Chairman Mao's consistent teachings, we led all to clearly distinguish obstinate adherence to the reactionary stand and deliberate dissemination of reactionary speech from the saying of something wrong in the classroom because of the unfinished remolding of world outlook, to distinguish the proletarian line of education from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education, and to define the bourgeois political and academic viewpoints, etc. We must resolutely criticize idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie and the theory of the dying out of class struggle, which were spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him and have been infused into various subjects of studies, and we must thoroughly eradicate their pernicious influence.

In the course of criticism, we should distinguish the two qualitatively different contradictions in handling specific persons and things. In the course of teaching, when we come to some problems which we do not see clearly and of which we are not sure, and particularly when we come to an academic problem about which a debate is going on, we do not jump to conclusion hastily but allow the reservation of dissenting opinions. The change of some major problems have to go through typical experiments.

When the transformation of the teaching of the Chinese language course was put up for discussion, opinion was divided on whether it was necessary to teach the classical language. The overwhelming majority of the comrades held that old things should not be restored and they disapproved of the teaching

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of the classical language. We did not draw a conclusion hastily but organized all to make investigations among the workers, peasants and soldiers. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers pointed out: "We must implement Chairman Mao's directive, 'Make the past serve the present.' We should not totally negate our cultural heritage and we should inherit it critically." They achieved unified thinking very quickly and decided to teach mostly modern Chinese with some classical pieces of writing the contents of which were good. This taught us that: we need not take a tortuous path or need take it only rarely if we learn things humbly from the masses. We laid down this rule: We make serious investigation and study and put everything to experiment and in no circumstances should we do a thing by instinct and forget the actual situation.

We have also learned this from practice: During the revolutionary mass criticism, we must prevent and overcome the covering up of one tendency by another. For instance, when "intellectual education first" is being criticized, intellectual education is neglected; when "education for the genius" is being criticized, the tutoring given to the students individually is cancelled; when the "three-separation" is being criticized, classroom teaching is given up; when the "theory that the teacher is the center" is being criticized, the role played by the teacher is negated. When overcoming these erroneous tendencies, people often go to the other extreme and totally negate the criticism made at the preceding stage against the revisionist line of education. This phenomenon is caused by the class enemies who deliberately start rumors and frenziedly sabotage the revolution in education and, as far as our comrades are concerned, this is chiefly caused by the fact that they adopt the one-sided method of thinking and do not make a concrete analysis of things, so that they mix up the proletarian viewpoint and the bourgeois viewpoint toward education when they come to some important problems.

To solve this problem, we pay particular attention to educating members of the leading group and the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students in the dialectical-materialist theory of understanding with reference to the reality of the revolutionary mass criticism, and grasp this problem as a prerequisite to ideological development. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must learn to apply the method of analyzing a thing and cultivate the habit of making analysis," we encourage the comrades to make analysis during the revolutionary mass criticism, pay attention to distinguishing between the two different viewpoints toward education, correctly understanding and handling the relationships among moral education, intellectual education and physical education, correctly handling the relationship between theory and reality, between book knowledge and the practical knowledge of the three great revolutionary movements, between teachers and students, between teaching and learning, etc., and implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education in an all-round manner.

Continuously Raise the Consciousness of the Teachers and Students in Carrying Out Chairman Mao's Proletarian Line of Education

The purpose of carrying out revolutionary mass criticism in the sphere of teaching and learning is to eradicate the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and to raise the consciousness of the members of the leading group and the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education. Only when we have made clear this purpose can we constantly aim the spearhead at the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education, strictly distinguish between the two qualitatively different contradictions, unite with the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and subsequently push revolutionary mass criticism to go into continuous development in depth and breadth.

Some comrades wrongly hold that the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism in the sphere of teaching and learning is something different from other political movements, and that policy is not very important. They even think that criticism must be militant and it does no harm to be a bit too fiery in speech. This state of affairs attracted our attention. We got together with them to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching with reference to reality: "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent." They came to realize that: If we carry out revolutionary mass criticism in the sphere of teaching and learning without paying attention to policy, the consequence is not too obvious superficially, but actually we would be paying a very high price. High militancy does not mean fiery speech and putting everything to the level of class struggle. Only by taking the stand of the Party spirit and carrying out our work in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian policies to the letter can we bring the power of revolutionary mass criticism into play.

Correctly handling the teachers who have been poisoned comparatively deeply by the revisionist line of education is a problem which deserves close attention in the course of seriously carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals during revolutionary mass criticism. Generally speaking, these teachers have worked for many years and have some influence in the school. Effort must be made to wake them up and to help them liberate themselves from the yoke of the revisionist line of education, so as to create favorable conditions for carrying out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, educating the broad masses and waging a revolution in education. Therefore, in the course of revolutionary mass criticism, we must on the one hand pay attention to arousing their enthusiasm, get together with them to criticize the revisionist line of education and lead them to correctly handle the opinions of the masses, to make revolution consciously and to raise their consciousness.

On the other hand, we must work meticulously on them and correctly treat the setbacks in their thinking. "The ideological problem is the first problem concerning intellectuals." It is no wonder that they show some old ideas during the practice of the revolution in education but "this can be solved only

by the method of democracy and discussion, the method of criticism and the method of education through persuasion." They should be allowed to express and reserve their dissenting opinions and they should be helped patiently to rectify their mistakes and be encouraged to go through practice continuously and boldly. Once they change their stand and raise their consciousness of the line struggle, they still can play their role in educational revolution.

To carry out revolutionary mass criticism in the sphere of teaching and learning and thoroughly eradicate the pernicious influence of the revisionist line of education in the teaching of various courses of study is an important fighting task. The key to smoothly and soundly carrying out this task lies with the strengthening of the Party's leadership. The leading members of the school must pay attention ideologically to this task and take action to tightly grasp this task; meanwhile, they must lead this task personally, so that they can serve as commanders and as fighters. They must overcome the erroneous idea that the revolutionary mass criticism in the sphere of teaching and learning has nothing to do with them since they do not teach lessons. They must constantly go deep into reality and among the masses so as to promptly discover and solve problems. We have done a bit of work in this concern, but many problems still need to be solved to a greater degree. We are determined, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, to rely closely on the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students, so as to deepen the revolutionary mass criticism in the sphere of teaching and learning step by step and to win a new victory in the revolution in education!

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Criticize the "Theory That Reading Is Useless" by Making Social Investigation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 7, 1972)

With the help of the workers' propaganda team and the PLA's support-the-Left personnel, and by making social investigation, the revolutionary teachers and students of the No. 2 Middle School run by Loyang Railway Sub-bureau criticize the erroneous idea that "reading is useless," thereby receiving impressive class education, raising their consciousness of teaching and learning for the revolution and pushing pedagogical work further forward.

In the past, this school did a great deal of work to criticize the "theory that reading is useless" and achieved positive results, but the pernicious influence of this theory was not thoroughly eradicated. Last year, before the school re-opened, the school leadership considered that students of the senior class had only one year's time in the school and would study more attentively, so that it laid emphasis chiefly on grasping the new students' attitude toward study. But in the visits paid to the students' families during the holidays, some ideological problems were revealed among the senior class students. This was beyond the school leadership's expectation. Some students said: "We must muddle through another year and take a good rest. We shall go to the countryside upon graduation. Whether our study is good or bad is nothing important." Others said: "The earlier we graduate, the earlier we start to learn a trade. After two years' training, we can serve as factory workers." This showed that the idea that "reading is useless" was not non-existent but was very serious among the senior class students. It was also discovered in these visits that the criticism of the "theory that reading is useless" was carried out within the classroom only and the problems could not possibly be solved completely.

In view of this condition, the workers' propaganda team and the PLA's support-the-Left personnel stationed in the school and the revolutionary committee of the school obeyed Chairman Mao's teaching, "Grasp class struggle and everything can be solved," invited the poor and lower-middle peasants who had suffered bitterly in the past to report on their past sufferings and compare them with the present happiness, and then sent the teachers and students out of the school to make social investigations in depth. The teachers and students of the school made investigations in the 11 production teams of one production brigade. This production brigade comprised 506 households. In the old society, only 40 persons or more went to school, of whom the overwhelming majority were children of landlords and rich peasants. Now more than 1,000 school-age children of the poor and lower-middle peasants have gone to school. Many of the poor and lower-middle peasants were often cheated and bullied in the old society because they were illiterate. After making investigations, the teachers and students learned deeply that in the old society, the poor and lower-middle peasants were deprived of the rights of receiving education and they had scarcely any chance to learn to read. In the new society, the laboring people have won emancipation politically and their children really enjoy the rights of receiving education.

To raise the students' consciousness of understanding, the school leadership adopted the "two-comparison, one-recalling" method on the basis of the social investigation, namely, to make the students compare their condition with the difficulty of the poor and lower-middle peasants in learning culture in the old society, compare their conditions with the hardships their parents suffered in the old society as a result of illiteracy, and think about whether they had established firmly the idea of learning culture for the revolution under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao. It also organized school-wide discussion of such special topics as "Why couldn't our parents read in the old society? Why can we read now? How should we read well for the revolution?"

Through this discussion, all rectified their attitude toward study and gradually established the idea of studying for the revolution. Yen Chen-hua, a student who had studied Chairman Mao's works with comparatively good results said: "My father toiled as hired labor for a landlord since he was 13. He never went to school. In the old society, the poor people had no rights and could not go to school. Now the Party and Chairman Mao have put us in a better study environment. If we do not make good use of the time to read well and learn the skills of serving the people, we not only fail to live up to the great leader Chairman Mao's expectation but we also are in danger of losing our political power and suffering hardships a second time." Students of the whole school greatly raised their consciousness of learning culture well for the revolution. The students of the two classes which were poor in discipline in classroom said that they definitely would study well, strive to master scientific and cultural knowledge and serve the people wholeheartedly. They not only studied seriously in class but also went on their own initiative to set up extracurricular study groups.

Some teachers formerly thought that since the students did not study well we did not have to teach them carefully. When the teachers did not teach lessons seriously, some students were more absent-minded in study. While educating the students to study for the revolution, the school called a teachers' study class and educated the teachers in ideology and political line. The teachers examined their work with reference to the poor and lower-middle peasants' high sense of responsibility in educating the students. Many of them went deep into the students' families to investigate the conditions so that they could teach lessons well. One of the teachers visited the families of more than 40 students to find out the various causes which hindered the students' studies, and solved the problems one by one. This taught the students and their parents a very impressive lesson. With the students and the teachers making joint efforts, the conditions of study in the whole school went through a remarkable change.

- Correspondence Group of the Revolutionary Committee of the No. 2 Middle School run by Loyang Railway Sub-bureau, Honan Province, and Correspondence Group of Loyang Railway Sub-bureau

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Learn To Teach Well By Going Through the Practice of Revolution in Education

by

Worker-Teacher Writing Group of Chungkuo "May 7" Middle School, Shanghai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 7, 1972)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers seriously study Chairman Mao's works, vigorously transform their world outlook, devote themselves to the Party's cause of education and teach for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. But being influenced relatively deeply by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, a few teachers say that "it is a hard job to be a teacher" and are unwilling to serve as a teacher.

Why is it "a hard job" being a teacher? One of the reasons they put forward is that the students are "disobedient." Whom should the students obey? This calls for a class analysis. In a class society, the proletariat wants the students to obey it while the bourgeoisie wants them to listen to the words of the bourgeoisie. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him went all out to push the revisionist line of education, practiced "supervision, control and oppression" toward the students and forced them to accept the trash of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. Kairov and ilk said that "each of the words spoken by the teachers" invariably "had the nature of law," and frenziedly attempted to train the younger generation to be obedient bookworms and their ideal slaves, in order to attain their sinister aim of restoring capitalism.

The great proletarian cultural revolution smashed Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Teenagers and children now study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and apply them in observing and analyzing everything. They firmly obey the teacher's words which are compatible with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and boldly speak out their views if they disagree with the teachers on the lesson taught. This is fine indeed! A revolutionary teacher should not oppress but should encourage this kind of revolutionary initiative and hold comradely discussions with the students, so as to gradually establish a new relationship of teaching each other and learning from each other between teachers and students. He should not hanker after the old order of "holding the teachers in high esteem" and "the sound can be heard when a needle falls to the ground" in the classroom as in the past. He should not adopt any longer the old teaching method of "I teach and you listen" and "only I have the say." He should analyze what the students say: He must humbly accept what is correct; he must patiently help them make correction if what they say is incorrect. This is the correct attitude.

A few students do not observe the revolutionary discipline now because they have been influenced by anarchism and the "theory that reading is useless."

This must be corrected. These handful of students remain at a backward stage because they are corrupted and poisoned by bourgeois ideology. A teacher's duty is to do his best to teach these students to obey what Chairman Mao says: "Study well, may you progress every day." It is wrong to give up teaching under the pretext that "students are disobedient" and "students are hard to deal with."

The second reason why it is a hard job to be a teacher is allegedly that "it is easy to teach from a book but difficult to teach a pupil." The teachers holding this view separate teaching from books from teaching of pupils. They are willing to teach from books but not pupils. In fact, there never was such a thing as "teaching from books but not pupils." A teacher either educates the students in the proletarian ideology or poisons them with the bourgeois ideology; it is either one or the other. "Intellectual education first" as advocated by the bourgeoisie means putting bourgeois politics in the first position and seeks to serve the restoration of capitalism, whereas "education must serve proletarian politics" is the clear-cut class nature of proletarian education, which aims at training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. To shoulder this glorious task, revolutionary teachers must take the stand of the proletariat, go on remolding their thinking and firmly adhere to the proletarian line of education. Those who are willing only to teach from books and not pupils actually want to evade the duty of a proletarian teacher. This shows that the pernicious influence of "intellectual education first" and "business in command" has not been totally eradicated.

Some teachers also know the importance of teaching the pupils and want to educate the students well, but they do not have a good method. They are comparatively accustomed to using the old method of teaching. When this old method does not work, they yell, "It is difficult to teach pupils." How should this contradiction be resolved? The method is to seriously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and to boldly participate in the practice of the revolution in education. Talent is acquired through practice. The key lies in the fact that the teacher must establish the proletarian world outlook, seriously bring into practice Chairman Mao's concept of revolution in education and, in the course of practice, learn what he does not understand and does not know.

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BIOGRAPHIC DATA

NPC Standing Committee Member Liang Szu-cheng Dies

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1972)

Liang Szu-cheng, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress and professor of the architectural engineering department of tsinghua university, died of illness on january 9, 1972 at the age of 71.

a ceremony was held this afternoon at the auditorium of the papaoshan cemetery of fallen revolutionaries to pay last respects to comrade liang szu-cheng.

present were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee.

comrade kuo mo-jo presided over the ceremony. comrade ting kuo-yu, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, made a memorial speech.

he said: comrade liang szu-cheng joined the communist party of china in 1959. he served as head of the architectural engineering department of tsinghua university, vice-chairman of the peking municipal committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, member of the standing committee of the n.p.c., member of the chinese academy of sciences, department of technical sciences, and vice-chairman of the council of the architectural society of china.

he said: after country-wide liberation, comrade liang szu-cheng cherished a warm love for the great leader chairman mao, supported the chinese communist party and socialism, worked hard in educational work and rendered useful service to china's architectural science.

attending the ceremony were pei shih-chang, hua lo-keng, wu yu-hsun, chi fang and hsieh fu-min, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; chang hsi-jo and chou pei-yuan, standing committee members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee; leading members of departments concerned of the central organs, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the tsinghua university revolutionary committee liu yu-fa, li chi-huang, chao ching-hsuan, tsai tsung-hsi, fan ko, wang lin, liu feng, hsieh ching-yi, liu ping and liu cheng-neng, as well as representatives of the faculty and students of tsinghua university.

family members and friends of comrade liang szu-cheng were also present.

INDUSTRY

Central China Province Overfulfills 1971 Industrial Production Plan

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jan. 12, 1972)

central china's honan province completed its 1971 industrial output value target ten days ahead of schedule, showing a 13 per cent increase over 1970. many major products fulfilled the state plan; they included pig iron, steel, coke, aluminium, metal-cutting machine tools, tractors, diesel engines, motors, manufactured paper, caustic soda, soda-ash, cotton yarn and cloth. the province's self-sufficiency in a number of products was raised considerably, especially for raw material and products supporting agriculture.

all these achievements are due to strengthened party leadership over economic work in line with chairman mao's great principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war."

the province can now basically meet the needs of local industry for pig iron. such iron was used to make many sets of equipment for local small industries, including chemical fertilizer, iron and steel, cement and coal. small railways were built in some places with rolled steel produced from such pig iron. the province produced auxiliary equipment for tens of thousands of pump wells last year. output of chemical fertilizer, tractors, walking tractors and machines for processing farm and side-line products rose by big margins.

the third provincial party congress called on party organizations at all levels last year to make an all-round plan for economic work and strengthen unified leadership over it. after the congress, party committees at the provincial, administrative regional and county levels ran many mao tsetung thought study classes and organized propaganda teams to help grassroots units carry out the party's line and policies.

members of the party committee of the loyang tungfanghung tractor plant took the lead in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. through their own ideological revolutionization, they deepened the mass movement to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry. as a result, the plant fulfilled the year's plan one month ahead of time. output of tractors increased by 16 per cent to hit an all-time high.

the party organizations carried out education in ideology and political line in connection with what was in the minds of cadres and workers in order to help them carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line more consciously.

cadres of some factories did not pay due attention to products supporting agriculture. in view of this, the party organizations made them study the general principle for the development of the national economy charted by chairman mao -- "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". they criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash

as "putting profits in command" pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents. this made these cadres see more clearly the importance of supporting agriculture. leading members of many factories serving agriculture led veteran workers and technical personnel in making investigations and study and producing farm machines, chemical fertilizer and insecticide needed in the rural areas.

the provincial party committee followed chairman mao's teaching "it is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one", and carried out the policy of the simultaneous development of national and local industries and of big, medium-sized and small enterprises. under unified leadership, various administrative regions and counties made fuller use of local natural resources and built large numbers of small local industries covering iron and steel, chemical fertilizer, cement and machinery and opened small coal mines. more than 120 counties and cities and many people's communes throughout the province each have one or several plants making and repairing farm machines and farm machine repair stations. over 40 chemical fertilizer plants were built and put into operation. administrative regions, counties and cities which have the conditions set up small iron and steel plants and coal mines.

INDUSTRIAL PLAN

Szechwan Province Overfulfills 1971 State Industrial Plan

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jan. 13, 1972)

the southwest china province of szechwan met the 1971 state industrial production plan 26 days ahead of schedule. it was guided by the line of unity for victory of the ninth party congress. conscientious education in ideology and political line brought the enthusiasm for socialism of the workers, cadres and technical personnel into fuller play.

total industrial output value increased greatly over that of 1970 and reached an all-time high. the annual production plans for major products were fulfilled ahead of time. these include steel, coal, electrolyzed copper, chemical fertilizer, timber, tyres, soda ash, cotton cloth, silk and nylon fabrics. about ten thousand technical innovations were made, resulting in a flow of new technology, material and equipment and a number of new products.

leading members of the party organizations at all levels since the beginning of 1971 carried out chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism." they went down to grassroots units to study books by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's

works with party members and other people and penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other swindlers. they developed their ability to distinguish genuine from sham marxism and heightened their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. the metallurgical industry devoted great efforts to mine construction as chairman mao stresses and set up over a hundred mines and iron smelting plants. in 1971 the province produced 2.7 times as much iron ore as in 1970. pig iron output was 2.6 times that of 1970. steel output increased by 50 per cent. and there was a big increase in rolled steel and varieties.

workers in the metallurgical, machine building, chemical and other industries took the taching oil workers as their examples and made contributions to farm mechanization by increasing output and varieties in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. the province chalked up all-time high records for the output of tractors, walking tractors, internal combustion engines and motors for farm machinery, and accessories for all types of tractors and internal combustion engines. it also organized more than 300 factories and other enterprises in 15 areas and municipalities for socialist cooperation to produce sets of equipment for small nitrogenous fertilizer works.

industry made multiple use of material and trial-manufactured some hundred new products from material recovered from waste gas, liquid and residue. a rough count shows that the metallurgical departments produced 38 items from multiple use of material and recovered a large amount of precious metals in 1971. the breweries in the more than 90 cities and counties throughout the province turned out many kinds of insecticides and fertilizer from the recovery of industrial waste. the workers of textiles, pharmaceuticals, paper-making and salt, sugar and food-stuff processing recovered caustic soda, alcohol, glycerin and fat. this increased state income and improved environmental hygiene.

the party organizations at various levels take as the long-term principle for socialist enterprises the elimination of pollution by making use of waste. revolutionary mass criticism of such revisionist trash as "multiple use of material is not in keeping with traditional practice" spread by liu shao-chi and his agents brought the initiative of the workers into full play.

the party organizations in the major cities including chengtu, chungking and tzukung worked out overall plans after investigations and study to improve the work. the workers designed and built enterprises with an eye toward multiple use of material. factories on the outskirts of chengtu made scientific experiment in cooperation with commune members to do away with pollution detrimental to agriculture.

CEMENT INDUSTRY

Northwest China Autonomous Region Develops Cement Industry

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jan. 13, 1972)

seventy per cent of the cities, counties and banners in the ningsia hui autonomous region now have their own small cement works. the region's total cement output last year was 31 per cent above 1970, and double the previous peak before the great proletarian cultural revolution. this was achieved under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

located on the loess highlands, the autonomous region has abundant resources of limestone, clay and gypsum for developing the cement industry. the great leader chairman mao formulated the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" in 1958. this fired the enthusiasm of revolutionary masses of all nationalities to set up small cement works. but later interference and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi forced these cement works to close down. by 1966, only one of these small works was in regular production, lagging far behind the needs of developing industry and agriculture. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians exposed and criticized the crimes of liu shao-chi and his agents in ningsia in sabotaging local industry. this aroused the enthusiasm of the revolutionary masses for running local industry and stimulated the setting up of small cement plants. 80 per cent of them have been built and put into operation in the past few years.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels strengthened overall planning and unified leadership. ningsia had a weak foundation in industry so they mobilized the workers to recover used and discarded machinery to equip some small cement works quickly. the capital construction bureau of the autonomous region renovated and repaired 50 ball mills and blowers, key pieces of equipment for cement production which had not been used for years, to get cement works started.

the departments in charge of cement production organized the cement works to exchange visits and learn from each other so as to pool their technical skill and solve problems. old works sent personnel to help the new raise efficiency and improve quality. more than 90 per cent of the cement works now in operation turn out products that can stand 400 kilogrammes of pressure per square centimetre.

soon after their establishment some small cement works were able to meet construction needs in cities and countryside thanks to the efforts of the workers who persisted in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and made full use of local material.

the liupanshan administrative region in southern ningsia formerly had to get cement from the central part of the region. the transportation costs were higher than the price of the cement. moreover, supply could not meet needs. the region set up its own cement works in 1971 and began to change this situation.

wuchung courty in the middle of the yinchuan plain used to depend on cement from other places for water conservancy projects and municipal construction. in the revolutionary spirit of bold creation, workers of a brick kiln built in 35 days a cement workshop with an annual capacity of 2,000 tons. it turns out cement up to state standard to meet the needs of industry and agriculture.

DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE

China Trial-Produces 6,000-h.p. Diesel Hydraulic Locomotive

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1972)

the peking february seventh rolling stock plant has trial-produced china's first 6,000-h.p. diesel hydraulic locomotive under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". its designed speed is 100 kilometres per hour. the diesel engine has a simple structure, is easy to operate, has large traction power and consumes little oil. this kind of diesel locomotive is important in developing china's railway transportation, especially in mountainous areas.

the workers, cadres and technical personnel made the diesel in only one year and nine months. the diesel engine, starter generator, hydraulic transmission, brakes and steering lever are of a fairly advanced level. in over 10,000 kilometres of trial runs, the engine showed its quality.

the 70-year-old rolling stock plant used to repair mainly steam engines and freight cars. inspired by the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the workers and technical personnel of the plant made two 600-h.p. diesel engines in 1958. they wanted to go on and make bigger ones to contribute to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. but they were held back by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao opened broad vistas for developing our socialist productive forces. the mao tsetung thought propaganda team of the p.l.a. unit 8341 entered the plant

in september of 1968 and resolutely carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and proletarian policies and led the masses in deepening the work of struggle-criticism-transformation. it enthusiastically supported the masses in their revolutionary demand to trial-manufacture big diesel locomotives while fulfilling the state production plan. in less than one year, they turned out a highly supercharged 3,000 horse-power diesel motor for a big locomotive. then they plunged into the battle to design and produce a 6,000 horse-power diesel hydraulic locomotive.

in leading the masses in this, the party committee and revolutionary committee of the plant firmly grasped the struggle between the two lines and the two ideologies. they mobilized the workers to criticise liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as trailing behind at a snail's pace and the slavish comprador philosophy. they firmly carried out chairman mao's principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands, self-reliance and hard struggle and mobilized the masses for a vigorous technical innovations campaign. they overcame such difficulties as limited equipment and backward technical conditions and quickly completed tens of thousands of parts for the locomotive.

in the process of designing, manufacturing and testing the locomotive, the party committee and the revolutionary committee of the plant brought the role of the three-in-one combination of workers, technical personnel and cadres into full play. many workers took the lead in designing and trial-manufacturing. they adhered to the principle of putting politics in command of technical work, brought the role of the technical personnel into full play and applied their experience in practice to the task. the locomotive was made quickly and well. the plant also had cooperation and help from many factories in peking and shanghai and other places and the academy of railway sciences and other scientific institutions.

IRON MINES

Northeast China Province Builds Iron Mines

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 12, 1972)

liaoning province, one of china's major iron and steel producers, vigorously develops local medium-sized and small mines while paying attention to the construction of big ones. in the past year and more, a number of small iron mines have been set up, and other small and medium-sized mines are under construction. the province's total ore output of small iron mines in 1971 was 5.5 times that of 1970. this has given an impetus to the development of the local iron and steel industry.

liaoning province in northeast china abounds in mineral resources. but they were not fully used to

develop local iron and steel industry before the great proletarian cultural revolution, because the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in liaoning laid stress only on the construction of the big iron and steel enterprises to the neglect of building small and medium-sized ones and paid attention only to building blast furnaces while ignoring the construction of mines.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, especially after the establishment of the provincial revolutionary committee and the new provincial party committee, the workers and cadres roundly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and company. in line with chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry" and the principle of simultaneous development of big, medium-sized and small enterprises, they have been making enthusiastic efforts to open up small and medium-sized mines alongside building big ones. this has provided enough raw material for developing iron and steel industry.

the workers and cadres take the oil workers of taching, national pace-setter in industry, as their example in displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they adopted indigenous methods and made full use of locally available materials to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in opening mines. by repairing and renovating old equipment, the workers, cadres and technicians of the fengcheng iron and steel plant in tantung opened a small iron mine in nine months. the workers of the hsifeng iron mine in the tiehling administrative region produced explosives and mine cars themselves and with such simple tools as chisels and hammers they built in 14 months a mine with an annual capacity of 150,000 tons of ore. then they made a dozen kinds of equipment to mechanize or semi-mechanize the production and transportation in the mine.

the province widely activated the masses so as to bring all positive factors into play, and promptly solved many problems arising in the course of building mines to speed up their construction.

while starting to build the lihsin iron mine in a dry area, workers of the shenyang iron and steel plant sank 12 wells but failed to find any water. the plant party committee organized the workers to visit local poor and lower-middle peasants. with their help, water sources were finally found and the smooth progress in the construction of the mine was ensured.

alongside the construction of the small mines, a number of small ore dressing plants, blast furnaces, converters and rolling mills have been set up. small iron and steel complexes have taken shape in various parts of the province. yingkou city, which did not produce any iron before, rapidly built up a small mine with a designed annual capacity of 250,000 tons of iron ore by relying on the masses. following this it built small blast furnaces and converters and installed small rolling mills. the city in 1971 turned out 12,000 tons of pig iron and 700 tons of rolled steel. the iron and rolled steel were used locally to manufacture large numbers of tractor-drawn farm implements and tractor parts to support agriculture.

GOOD HARVESTS

Areas Along East China Minchiang River Reap Best Harvest in History

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jan. 12, 1972)

the areas along the minchiang river in east china's coastal fukien province reported in 1971 the best grain harvest in local history.

the commune members and revolutionary cadres along the 570-kilometre-long river achieved the record harvest by relying on their own efforts and working hard to build water conservancy projects in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

the river had no dyke or any other water conservancy work on it before liberation under the reactionary kuomintang rule. the mountainous areas along the upper and middle reaches of the river had no irrigation facilities and suffered from drought. the low-lying land along the lower reaches was frequently inundated as a result of excessive rains or swollen tidewater.

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the people along the river took the road of agricultural collectivization after liberation and built many water conservancy and farmland improvement projects. they dug ponds on mountain slopes, built reservoirs and other projects to lead in water for irrigation. on the outskirts of foochow at the estuary of the river, 40 kilometres of flood prevention dykes were built in addition to a number of reservoirs and other sizable irrigation projects and many water-turbine pumping stations. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, in particular, the commune members around foochow, in the tachai spirit of self-reliance and hard work, built many dykes, sluice gates, drainage stations and hydro-electric power stations. in three years they added as many high-yield fields protected against flood and drought as the total before the cultural revolution.

this promoted agricultural production. in the past two years many counties, communes and brigades along the river surpassed the six-ton target of grain per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development.

a 70-day dry spell last year hit 68 per cent of the 930 hectares of late-season rice fields that belonged to meicheng commune in minching county in the middle reaches of the river. the leading cadres of the commune led the commune members in fighting the flood. they installed pumps at 30 spots along the river to irrigate the paddy fields day and night, and led in mountain spring water for irrigation. as a result, they conquered the drought and reaped 350 tons more grain than the 1970 bumper harvest.

conscientiously implementing chairman mao's great principle of "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the people along the valley also made big achievements in developing side-line production by making good use of their irrigation facilities and in the light of local conditions. they gathered good crops of fruit, vegetables, sugarcanes, tea and tea-oil, and made big headway in fisheries, animal husbandry and other side-line production last year.

the communes and brigades on both banks of the river built small hydro-electric power stations and small factories which further consolidated and developed the collective economy.

Central China Honan Province Reports Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jan. 13, 1972)

despite natural disasters, the central china province of honan had a better grain harvest in 1971 than in 1970, a good year. the cotton harvest was also good in 1971. the number of pigs in stock increased. this was achieved by strengthening leadership over agricultural production and the movement to learn from tachai under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

since the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee in september, 1970, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in honan have repeatedly studied the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism formulated by chairman mao and conscientiously summed up positive and negative experiences in leading agricultural production. the committees ran study classes for party cadres at which they studied the works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. at the same time, the party and revolutionary committees in the grassroots units strengthened leadership of the commune members' study of chairman mao's works. all this deepened the mass movement to learn from tachai.

more than 20 counties in the eastern and northeastern parts of the province habitually suffered from natural disasters and relied on the state for grain. beginning with 1970, their grain output has kept rising, and the majority are now self-sufficient in grain. taking tachai as their example, yungcheng and yenchin counties, long afflicted with natural disasters, displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and increased their grain output by a big margin. they sold more than 50,000 tons of surplus grain to the state in the past two years. in hsinhsiang and wenhsien counties, grain output per hectare in 1970 reached three tons, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development, and over 3.7 tons in 1971.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the province made investigations and study among the masses to work out plans to improve natural conditions. with gravitation irrigation and pump wells, which number 300,000, the irrigated acreage in honan doubled that of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. hsinhsiang and anyang administrative regions, with one mu irrigated land per capita (one mu equals one-fifteenth of a hectare), gathered a good grain harvest despite a serious drought in 1970. in the

alkaline areas and other places where waterlogging and windstorm often occurred, people began afforestation and drainage projects during slack farm seasons. the waterlogged area was reduced, large tracts of alkaline land were transformed and arid areas planted to trees. as a result, the output of grain and industrial crops rose by a big margin. the total 1971 grain output of the shangchiu and kaifeng administrative regions surpassed the good year of 1970, and cotton output per hectare set a local record.

the leading bodies throughout the province made earnest efforts to strengthen leadership over local industry. they made service to agriculture the prime task for local industrial enterprises. the output of such major products as diesel engines, pumps and tractors in the first ten months of 1971 exceeded the same 1970 period, diesel engines by 51 per cent, chemical fertilizer by 26 per cent and insecticide by 14 per cent.

FISHERY PRODUCTION

Fishery Production Increases in South China Province

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 12, 1972)

fishing grounds of kwangtung province in south china had bigger catches in the first eleven months of 1971 than the previous peak. this is due to the efforts of the fishermen and cadres to catch and raise more fish for the revolution.

some counties and a number of fishing communes and production brigades fulfilled their 1971 production plan one to two months ahead of schedule.

in carrying out chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels strengthened leadership over fishery production while increasing farm output. they went among the fishermen to deepen education in ideology and political line. this helped raise the consciousness of the fishermen in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and made them more eager to fish for the revolution. leading members of coastal counties and communes in the chanchiang administrative region went to sea to work and study with the fishermen during the season. thus the socialist initiative of the fishermen was brought into fuller play. total marine fish catches in the first ten months of 1971 were 20 per cent more than in the same 1970 period.

various fishing areas, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, made many technical innovations. the coastal areas increased the number of motorised junks, improved fishing nets and other equipment and made wide use of shoal detectors so as

to catch fish scientifically. scientific experimental groups were set up in chungshan and shunteh counties, major areas raising fish in ponds, to touch off a mass drive for scientific methods in raising fish. they improved fishing ponds, did artificial hatching and cultivated good fish fry so as to increase fish yield per unit.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Korea After Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 12, 1972)

the government delegation of the republic of burundi led by artemon simbananiye, minister of foreign affairs, co-operation and planning, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for the democratic people's republic of korea by special plane this morning.

present at the airport to see the burundi guests off were wang shao-yung and liu yao-tsung, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including chin tsu-min and chang yi-ai, as well as more than 2,000 people.

also present was chang shu, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, who had accompanied the burundi government delegation on its tour of southern china.

hungchiao airport was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and burundi. the national flags of burundi and china fluttered in the air. when minister artemon simbananiye and the other distinguished burundi guests bade farewell to the well-wishers, people waved red silk scarves and bouquets and danced. the distinguished guests kept waving to the well-wishers in acknowledgement.

the government delegation of the republic of burundi arrived in shanghai from nanking by special plane on january 10. the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the distinguished burundi guests that evening. wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and delegation leader artemon simbananiye spoke at the banquet, hoping for continuous growth of the friendship between the chinese and burundi people and constant new victories in the asian, african and latin american peoples' cause of unity against imperialism.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished burundi guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and a people's commune on the city's outskirts and saw a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy". wherever they went, they were accorded a warm welcome by the people.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Penn Nouth Sends Telegram of Condolence to Premier Chou En-lai on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, sent a telegram from kwangchow on january 10 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing his deepest grief over the death of comrade chen yi.

the telegram reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council

peking

i have learned with immense grief the sad news of the death of his excellency marshal chen yi, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the national defence council, one of the founders of khmer-chinese fraternal friendship and a sincere and great friend of kampuchea and the khmer people. at this very sad moment, please allow me to express in the name of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia, the khmer national liberation armed forces and in my own name, our most mournful condolences and profound and fraternal sympathy to your excellency and through you, to the brotherly chinese people, the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the people's liberation army of china. we cherish very respectfully the venerable memory of this personage who was one of the celebrated sons of china, one of the great soldiers, one of the eminent leading members of the communist party of china, one of the great statesmen of the china of chairman mao, great and respected leader of the chinese people. we share the immense grief of the chinese people as well as the immense sorrow of madam chen yi and all her children, asking them to accept our very sorrowful condolences and our respectful sympathy. cambodia has lost in the person of marshal chen yi a great and devoted friend. but we will always draw from his exemplary life lessons of courage, bravery, the will to win and love for the people. the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces have lost in this illustrious soldier of the chinese people a great comrade-in-arms, a heroic elder in the struggle for liberation of their motherland today savagely aggressed by the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys and sub-lackeys. but, the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces will draw inspiration from the example of the

illustrious deceased to carry on the fight side by side with the brotherly peoples of viet nam and laos till final total victory.

with most fraternal high respects.

penn nouth

chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia

january 10, 1972

Samdech and Madam Penn Nouth Send Message of Condolence to Comrade Chang Chien on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English - Peking, Jan. 12, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madam penn nouth sent a message on january 10 to comrade chang chien, widow of comrade chen yi, expressing the deepest condolences on comrade chen yi's death. the message reads:

madam chen yi

peking

madam,

my wife and i learned the sad news of the death of your illustrious husband marshal chen yi while i was undergoing medical treatment in kwangchow. in the death of this celebrated son of china, you lost a model husband and a trustworthy life companion, we lost a most devoted personal friend with whom we became acquainted since 1955, and the khmer people and cambodia lost an ardent founder of the khmer-chinese friendship. his death is a great loss to us. we deeply sympathize with your immense grief and cherish most respectfully his memory. we share with you your great sorrow and extend to you and to all the children of the great deceased our deepest condolences and our profound and most respectful and affectionate sympathy. may all the expressions of respectful sympathy from the numerous friends of the deceased assuage your immense grief.

with respectful compliments.

penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife

january 10, 1972

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Republic of Cyprus

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1972)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of cyprus, in conformity with the interests and desire of the people of the two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with immediate effect.

the chinese government and people firmly support the government and people of the republic of cyprus in their just struggle against foreign intervention and interference in any form and for the complete independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of cyprus.

the government of the republic of cyprus recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people.

the two governments are firmly opposed to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. the two governments agree to develop the diplomatic relations, friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

chiao kuan-hua
vice-minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

spyros kyprianou
minister of foreign affairs of the republic of cyprus

new york, december 14, 1971

CHINA AND FRANCE

Former French Prime Minister and Madame Pierre Mendes-France Leave Shanghai After Visiting China

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 12, 1972)

former french prime minister and madame pierre mendes-france left here by air yesterday, after paying a visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by chang ching-piao, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; wei ming and chi wei-li, leading members of organizations concerned; and others.

also present was hu shu-tu, a leading member of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, who had accompanied the french guests on their china tour.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Another Exposure of Sato Government's Ambition To Annex Chinese Territory

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1972)

the ambition of the reactionary sato government to annex chinese territory was revealed once again when japanese foreign minister takeo fukuda alleged in his press interview on january 4 that china's sacred territory the tiaoyu and other islands "belongs to japan", according to tokyo reports.

fukuda said, "there is no doubt that the senkaku islands (meaning china's territory the tiaoyu and other islands -- editor) are the natural territory of our country (japan) both in history and by virtue of treaties." not long after fukuda's ridiculous statement, a japanese foreign ministry spokesman declared on january 6 that the japanese "self-defence forces" would be directly responsible for the "defence" of the tiaoyu and other islands. this is a self-exposure of the aggressive nature of the japanese reactionaries: gangster's logic plus threat of force.

in a statement on december 30, 1971, the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china cited facts to prove conclusively that the tiaoyu and other islands have been an inalienable part of chinese territory since ancient times. the reactionary sato government can find no argument to refute this implacable statement of the chinese foreign ministry. it dared not mention how the tiaoyu and other islands became so-called japanese "territory" in history, but resorted to gangster's logic, trying to justify the continued occupation of tiaoyu and

other islands by the japanese aggressors' seizure of china's territory in the past. the chinese people will never put up with this.

of late, the japanese sato government has repeatedly harped on the shop-worn theme about "two chinas" with regard to sino-japanese relations, and raised a hue and cry about annexing china's territory. all this has once again laid bare the sato government's reactionary features in trying deliberately to impede japan-china friendship, and cannot but arouse strong indignation among the japanese and chinese peoples.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Premier Kim Il Sung Sends Message of Condolence on Passing Away of Comrade Chen Yi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1972)

comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, yesterday sent a message of condolence to comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep grief over the passing away of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

comrade chou en-lai
premier of the state council

people's republic of china

peking

upon hearing the sad news that comrade chen yi, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-premier of the state council and minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and vice-chairman of the national defence council, passed away after a long illness, i express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the bereaved family.

kim il sung
premier of the cabinet
democratic people's republic
of korea

pyongyang, january 11, 1972

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong Sends Message of Condolence on Passing Away of Comrade Chen Yi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1972)

comrade pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, premier of the government and vice-chairman of the national defence council of the democratic republic of viet nam, sent a message yesterday to comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the passing away of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

comrade chou en-lai
member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

it is a great shock to us to learn of the death of comrade chen yi, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-premier and foreign minister, vice-chairman of the national defence council of the people's republic of china, an excellent son of the chinese people, and a close friend of the vietnamese people.

on behalf of the vietnamese people, the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government and the national defence council of the democratic republic of viet nam, and in my own name, i convey to you and, through you, to the chinese people, the central committee of the communist party of china, the state council and the national defence council of the people's republic of china, and the bereaved, condolences from the bottom of our hearts.

pham, van dong
member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party,

premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and vice-chairman of the national defence council of the d.r.v.n.

hanoi, january 11, 1972

CHINA AND ROMANIA

New Romanian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1972)

nicolae gavrilescu, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the romanian socialist republic to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

President Nguyen Huu Tho's Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Chen Yi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1972)

nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, sent a message on january 11 to chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of comrade chen yi. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency chou en-lai
member of the standing committee of the political bureau
of the central committee of the communist party of china
and chairman of the national committee of the chinese
people's political consultative conference

peking

i have learned with immense grief of the death of his excellency chen yi, member of the 9th central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and concurrently foreign minister and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee.

the death of his excellency chen yi is a great loss to the chinese people. the chinese communist party and the chinese government lost an outstanding leader, the chinese people's liberation army lost a marshal with rich experience in commanding, and our south viet nam national front for liberation lost a very close comrade-in-arms.

i express the deepest condolences to you and, through you, to the c.p.c. central committee, the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, the chinese government and people as well as to the bereaved family of his excellency chen yi.

lawyer nguyen huu tho
president of the presidium of the
central committee of the south
viet nam national front for
liberation

south viet nam

january 11, 1972

President Huynh Tan Phat's Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Chen Yi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1972)

huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, sent a message on january 11 to chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of comrade chen yi. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency chou en-lai
member of the standing committee of the political bureau
of the central committee of the communist party of china
and premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

peking

i have learned with immense grief of the death of his excellency chen yi, member of the 9th central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and concurrently foreign minister and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee.

the death of his excellency chen yi is a great loss to the chinese people. the chinese communist party and the chinese government lost an outstanding leader, the chinese people's liberation army lost a marshal with rich experience in commanding, and the south vietnamese people and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam lost a very close comrade-in-arms.

i express the deepest condolences to your excellency and, through your excellency, to the c.p.c. central committee, the chinese government and the chinese people, and to the bereaved family of his excellency chen yi.

huynh tan phat
president of the provisional
revolutionary government of the
republic of south viet nam

south viet nam

january 11, 1972

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party Celebrating Zanzibar Revolution Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1972)

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, gave a cocktail party this evening, celebrating the 8th anniversary of the zanzibar revolution day.

present on the occasion were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned chou hua-min, han tsung-cheng, peng min, chou jung-kuo, ho ying and hsi tao-chung.

at the cocktail party which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, ambassador wambura and acting minister chi peng-fei proposed toasts to the daily growth of friendship between the people of tanzania and china and of friendly relations between the two countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND WEST EUROPE

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1972)

a 7-member chinese journalists' delegation left here by air today for friendly visits to finland, sweden, norway, denmark and switzerland. leader of the delegation is teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and deputy leader is chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were leading members of the hsinhua news agency, the "people's daily", the central broadcasting administration, and the west european, american and australasian affairs department and the information department of the chinese foreign ministry chang chi-chih, lu ying, wang shou-jen, chang wen-chin, wang chen and li chin-hua.

also present were finnish ambassador to china veli helenius, swedish ambassador arne bjornberg, norwegian ambassador per galby ravne, danish ambassador j. stenbaek hansen, and jean cuendet, counsellor of the swiss embassy in peking.

the ambassadors to china of finland, sweden, norway and denmark gave a luncheon in honour of the delegation on january 10.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP AT BASIC LEVEL

Study Revolutionary Theory, Strengthen Initiative in Execution of Party's Policies

by

Wu Kuang-yao (吴光耀)
Secretary, CCP Ch'angling Hsien Committee,
Kirin Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 9, 1972)

The study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with reference to the facts and problems of implementation of policy is highly important. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Conscientiously read books and study, and have a good grasp of Marxism," and with reference to reality, I have read some of the books of Marx, Lenin, and Chairman Mao since the 2nd plenary session of the Party's 9th Central Committee. In my study and practice, I deeply realize that in order to carry out the Party's policies correctly, it is necessary to strive hard to study revolutionary theory.

Know the Theoretical Basis of the Forumlation of Policies, Voluntarily and Thoroughly Carry Out the Party's Various Policies

In my work I constantly encounter one problem, which is how the Party's policies should be carried out thoroughly and correctly.

In the winter of 1968-69, some of the communes and brigades of our hsien advocated the collectivization of the sows kept privately by commune members, saying that the keeping of sows by private individuals was spontaneous capitalism and that "this appendage of the system of private ownership" should be chopped off.

How should this problem be dealt with? Views within our leadership squad differed. Some said that this was a newborn thing and should be supported, but others said it was against the Party's policy to forbid individual members to keep sows and such forbiddance must stop.

I myself could not decide. On the one hand I knew it was against the Party's policy to forbid individual members to keep sows, but on the other hand I also realized that there were great changes after the great proletarian cultural revolution with the result that many newborn things appeared. Shouldn't the policy of letting individual members keep sows and engage in sideline production be changed too? Because my mind was confused and I was unable to solve the problem promptly, the pig breeding industry in our hsien was adversely affected for a certain period of time.

The incident posed a question for me: I was quite clear about the concrete provisions of the Party's policy on pig breeding, why then was I confused by this practical problem? I thought about it for quite some time and finally found an important reason, which was that my understanding of the Party policy was quite shallow and that I had failed to go one step further to master it theoretically, so that I did not know why under the current conditions our Party must adopt such a pig-breeding policy and must not adopt any other.

To solve the problem, I repeatedly studied relevant works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, as well as the relationship between productive forces and production relations. As a result of the study, I realized that the Party's various economic policies for rural areas were formulated on the basis of the state of class relations in rural areas at the current stage, the level of agricultural productivity, and the degree of awareness of the peasant masses. True, agriculture in our country was already collectivized and agricultural productivity and the degree of peasant awareness has risen to a great extent. After the great proletarian cultural revolution in particular, criticism and repudiation of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary line has promoted further development of production. However, owing to the extreme backwardness of the economic legacy left us by the old China, the level of our agricultural productivity is generally speaking not high at the present stage. To make the collective economy wholly responsible for the pig breeding industry at the present stage and forbid commune households to keep pigs privately is inimical to the development of socialist construction. So, subject to the absolute priority of development of collective economy, it is favorable to the development of socialist construction to allow commune members to collect fodder during spare moments, keep one or several pigs, including sows, by feeding them with the leftovers of individual households, and suitably engage in some other family sidelines.

Facts show that while vigorously developing collective pig breeding, to allow commune member households keep some pigs will not only provide the collective with huge amounts of high quality fertilizer, develop agricultural production, and so promote the consolidation and development of the collective economy, but also make available to the State large quantities of commercial pigs, increase social products, enliven the market, better meet the daily

increasing needs of the people's livelihood, and increase the income of commune members. Products of such family sidelines of individual commune members are purchased by the State at fixed prices. These sidelines exist as appendages to the economy of collective ownership and whole-people ownership. They are necessary supplements and assistants to the socialist economy.

Of course, it should also be seen that there is contradiction between family sidelines of individual members and the collective economy. But provided that we resolutely insist on conducting socialist education on the masses and prevent capitalist tendencies, these family sidelines will develop according to the provisions of the Party's policy and in a direction favorable to socialism.

With understanding raised to a higher level, our implementation of Chairman Mao's directive, "Apart from public keeping of pigs by the cooperative, each peasant family should be persuaded to keep one or several," became more resolute than ever, and as a result, great development is made in both collective and private keeping of pigs in the whole hsien. For more than two years we have been overfulfilling the delivery of live pigs to the State every year and every season. As the number of pigs increases, so does manure, which promotes the development of agricultural production. The total output of food grain in the whole hsien in 1970 increased by 40 percent compared with the peak year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Facts have taught me that in order to improve understanding of policy, it is necessary to raise the level of understanding of theory ceaselessly. Only through conscientious study can we acquire deep understanding and correct grasp of the Party's policies.

Master the Theory of Class Struggle, Carry Out the Party's Various Policies in Struggle

In the past we sometimes also encountered such a situation at work. The Party's policies were implemented quite well in some units but not so well in others. One of the important reasons for this state of affairs was because we had not successfully learned Chairman Mao's teaching: "Throughout the transitional period there will exist class contradiction, class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism."

Early in 1969 large numbers of educated youths went to the countryside and there joined production teams to settle down. I said to myself that since these young people came to the countryside in response to Chairman Mao's call, "Intellectual youths, go to the countryside to receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants," I must take good care of them and properly place and educate them. Every time I went to carry out inspection in the countryside I always called on them to see whether the educated youths were properly led, taught to do labor, and cared for in matters of everyday life. We and the basic-level comrades did a great deal of work on the educated youths, and seeing that they were growing up in the wide world of the country and were well liked by the poor and lower-middle peasants, I was very glad.

However, there were some production brigades which were not doing so well in the work of settling the educated youths who went to the countryside to join the production teams and settle down, and there were some problems.

To find out the facts, I went to the 39th production brigade of Hsinfeng commune to investigate and found that grave class struggle existed in the implementation of the policy of "re-education," and that class enemies concealed in this brigade were spreading the viruses of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, perverting the truth, and sabotaging the unity between the educated youths and the masses of commune members. This fact of class struggle reminded me that the class enemies were fighting with us for the younger generation.

Together with the leading squad of the brigade, I organized the poor and lower-middle peasants and the educated youths to study Chairman Mao's teachings concerning the classes and class struggle and criticize intensively the criminal scheme of the class enemies, so as to increase the awareness of all in regard to class struggle and line struggle. After that, we publicized throughout the hsien the facts of the brigade's grasping of class struggle so as to better implement the policy of "re-education." We led the cadres and the masses in criticizing intensively the "theory of dying out of class struggle" and analyzing the new trends of class struggle, severely hitting the class enemies and swiftly bringing about a new situation in the work of "re-education."

Looking back at this part of work, I deeply realized that all the Party's policies represented the basic interests of the proletariat and the great masses of working people and had a clear-cut class character. Therefore the class enemy would ncessarily attempt to sabotage the Party's policies and the course of implementation of these policies would necessarily be a course of struggle. To correctly carry out the various policies of the Party, it would be necessary to study earnestly Chairman Mao's theory on classes and class struggle under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat and implement these policies in the midst of struggle.

On the basis of this understanding, we first of all grasped education in class struggle and the two-line struggle while implementing the policy of "re-education," instead of simply requiring the poor and lower-middle peasants to teach the rusticated educated youths how to do manual labor and to manage their everyday life. We threaded the whole course of "re-education" with class education, actively organized the educated youths for participation in class struggle, took care to develop their revolutionary enthusiasm in the course of struggle, and allowed them to temper themselves in storms and see the world, so they might increase their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and acquire the ability to handle problems of class struggle in practice. Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of educated youths have grown up rapidly. A total of 238 of these educated youths have now joined the leadership squads of communes, production brigades, and production teams in the whole hsien, adding fresh blood to the basic-level units of political power.

Study Materialist Dialectics, Totally Implement the Party's Policies

There was a time when in the course of our implementation of policy we often paid attention to one thing to the neglect of another and were not mentally prepared for erroneous tendencies that might appear, causing damage to our work. For instance, at one time we paid attention to criticizing capitalist tendencies to the neglect of clearly defining the limits of policy, adversely affecting some proper sidelines. Again, while implementing the guideline of "All-round development with food grain as the key link," we one-sidedly stressed the growing of more food grain at one time to the neglect of all-round development. As a result, although the output of food grain went up to a great extent in 1969, the State plan for economic crops was not fulfilled.

In the past I always thought that in carrying out policy, we sometimes could not avoid wavering to the "Left" and Right. After some study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works I began to realize that the idea of "inevitability" was wrong and that it showed that there was lack of materialist dialectics in my head, that I viewed problems as something unchangeable instead of something that could divide into two, and that while paying attention to a principal tendency, I neglected another tendency which was being concealed from view.

Chairman Mao teaches: "We must learn to view problems in all their aspects, not only the positive aspect of things, but also their negative aspects." "The study of the various states of imbalance of a contradiction and that of principal contradictions and non-principal contradictions as well as the principal aspect and non-principal aspect of contradictions has become one of the important methods by which a revolutionary political party correctly determines its political and military strategic and tactical guidelines. It is something to which all Communists should pay attention."

The course of execution of policy is also a course of resolving contradictions. Only by analyzing, with materialist dialectics, the characteristics of all aspects of a contradiction and the law of development of contradictions in an all-round and detailed manner will it be possible to analyze the situation correctly, keep the mind sober, promptly discern various erroneous tendencies, get rid of interference from both Right and "Left," and thoroughly implement the Party's policies. In this respect our experience is as follows:

(1) While concentrating energies on the tackling of a principal tendency, it is necessary to take care to prevent and overcome another tendency.

The 63rd production brigade of San-t'uan commune of our hsien became a unit with "long-standing, big, and difficult" problems for some time. During the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, I came to stay in this brigade together with a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team. While rousing the masses to unfold class struggle, we paid attention on the one hand to settling the Rightist thinking which underestimated the situation of the class struggle in the place during the struggle. We insisted on rousing the masses and arming them with

the Party's policies. At the final stage of dealing with the problems which were brought to light during the movement, we paid attention not only to rectifying the "Leftist" deviation of some people who held that "What the masses say goes," but also to overcoming the Rightist way of thinking which was eager to bring cases to an end without rousing the masses to develop revolutionary mass criticism in a deep going way. In this way we correctly implemented the Party's policy of struggle against the enemy and at the same time gave the cadres and the masses an education in ideology and political line, increasing their awareness of class struggle and line struggle.

(2) It is necessary to resolutely persevere in investigation and study, watch the trends, seize upon budding problems, and strive hard to settle erroneous tendencies at their budding stage.

When they first appear, erroneous tendencies always take shape in some units and on individual problems. If they are ignored, things in bud may develop into tendencies of primary importance. While carrying out the Party's policies, it is necessary to pay constant attention to investigating various trends in society and carrying out intensive study of all aspects of contradictions, so as to remove promptly any obstacle to the implementation of the Party's policies.

In spring last year we found that in launching mass character cultural and recreational activities, some communes and production brigades kept large literary and art propaganda teams, included in their repertory large numbers of major plays and theatrical works, and gave itinerant shows by using production time. As a result, a heavier burden was placed on commune members. We realized that this was a new problem that cropped up while we were stressing mobilization of the masses and reliance on them for successful operation of all enterprises. Immediately afterward, we also carried out investigation into other aspects and found that in medical and epidemic prevention work as well as road maintenance and education there was also excessive use of agricultural labor and excessive non-productive expenditure.

In view of this problem, we summed up and popularized the typical experience of Ma-lien production brigade in earnestly implementing the guideline of running itself by working hard and economizing and in rationally arranging various brigade-run businesses, thus promptly settling the budding problems.

In the past few years we conducted investigations into twenty-two subjects, involving policies on such problems as the uniting with middle peasants, the cadres, children (of parents who had made mistakes) who could be reformed through education, the re-education of educated youths, the relationship between farm and sideline production, work assessment and recording of work-points, cadre participation in collective productive labor, etc. Some problems of tendency were discovered in time in these respects, interference from erroneous tendencies was prevented and overcome, and the Party's policies were correctly carried out.

(3) Concrete problems are concretely analyzed, and problems of tendency are solved by starting from reality.

The development of things is never balanced. Problems that arise in the course of execution of the Party's policies in different areas are not quite the same. Therefore, it is necessary to put forward different solutions in a realistic manner and on the basis of the different circumstances of different areas.

In 1969 some of the communes of our hsien devoted too much land to the growing of chili, garlic, and potatoes, so that the acreage for food grains was reduced. However, most communes of the hsien did not have this problem. Without concretely analyzing the circumstances of the different communes, we regarded the problem as one of tendency that existed universally and adopted a sweeping measure of "cutting all at one stroke."

As a result, having summed up this lesson, we put forward different demands in accordance with different circumstances while making plans for crops this year. Thus we insured on the one hand the development of food grain production and on the other hand adequate acreage for economic crops and oil seed crops, correctly implementing the guideline of "All-round development with food grain as the key link." (NCNA)

* * *

PARTY LEADERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

Closely Link up with the Masses, Strengthen Party Leadership in A Better Way

- Party committee of Tienhsin Locomotive and Rolling Stock Works, Chuchow, Hunan Province, continuously improves the style of leadership work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 9, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Changsha, January 4, 1972) In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching: "We have always advocated reliance on the masses in making revolution with everybody making efforts together, and have always opposed reliance on a small number of people who give orders and issue commands," members of the Party committee of Chuchow Tienhsin Locomotive and Rolling Stock Works in Hunan Province persevere in going deep into the masses to strengthen investigation and research in the course of penetratingly unfolding the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing." They continuously improve the style of leadership work, further consolidate the link-up between the Party and the masses, and strengthen the Party's unified leadership in a better way, pushing the development of revolution and production forward.

Tienhsin Locomotive and Rolling Stock Works of Chuchow is a large enterprise that repairs steam engine locomotives and manufactures electric locomotives. Since the establishment of the new Party committee, this works has penetratingly carried out education in ideology and political line, closely relied on the masses, led the masses of the whole factory to make considerable success in the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry.

Under such an excellent situation, some leadership members thought that their work was about enough, so their link with the masses gradually became less close than before. Some comrades stayed longer and longer at the upper level but spent less and less time than before on making investigation and study at the lower level. The works Party committee made a timely analysis of this situation, asserting that one of the major causes for this situation was due to some comrades' insufficient understanding of the great significance of persisting in the Party's mass line, together with their failure to establish the viewpoint of historical materialism, "The masses are the true heroes."

To deal with this problem, the leading cadres successively held five study classes for members of the Party committee, placed emphasis on problems about the mass line, conscientiously studied relevant chapters in "The Civil War in France" by Marx and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" by Lenin, and also studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works such as "On Contradiction" and "On Practice." They penetratingly criticized and repudiated such revisionist trash as "the theory that the masses are backward" put forward by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and eradicated from the mind the remaining pernicious influence of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. At the same time,

they also closely linked with the reality of struggle in the works, conscientiously summed up experience in implementing the Party's mass line, raising the Party committee members' understanding of the Party's mass line.

With a view to meeting the demand of the works for development of production, the Party committee decided at the beginning of last year to dispatch a responsible cadre to a workshop to direct the work of installing a new electric furnace. At the outset, he figured that he had worked in this workshop before and he knew the people, the working conditions and the production technique very well, so there was no need to make investigation and research, and that he could make a good job just the same. At that time, some old workers proposed to make a rational adjustment of the work site so as to make room for the installation of the electric furnace, but some people suggested that it was necessary to erect a separate building for the electric furnace.

Without making serious discussions with the masses, this responsible cadre consented to the proposal of erecting a new building, and hastily submitted a report to the Party committee recommending the building of a 1,000-square meter factory. The Party committee refused to approve this report and ordered him to make penetrating investigations and to humbly solicit the views of the masses.

So this responsible cadre went deep into various units and sections, held forums, conscientiously listened to the views of the masses. A majority of the workers considered it was utterly possible to install the electric furnace without having to expand and build a new factory. He worked together with the masses to draw up a new plan. This plan was approved by the cadres and the masses. With support from the Party committee of the factory, the workers and cadres made strenuous and skilful efforts, and installed the electric furnace in 50 days.

This incident enabled members of the Party committee to realize profoundly: Anything could be handled successfully at any time as long as they resolutely trust the masses and rely on the masses.

Through carrying out education regarding this incident, members of the Party committee of Tienhsin Locomotive and Rolling Stock Works of Chuchow further raise their consciousness of implementing the Party's mass line. They adhere to Chairman Mao's teaching: "We must proceed among the masses and learn from the masses," successively leave their offices to go among the masses, learn from the masses like pupils, and maintain close link with the masses. Principal responsible comrades of Party organizations at various levels take the lead in staying at selected spots while other leadership members and office work personnel set up points to link their work with labor in order to energetically penetrate into reality, into the masses, and seize the initiative in leading the three revolutionary struggles.

The steel-casting workshop, an important unit of the factory, made little progress in revolution and production at one time. Those comrades who previously stayed to work at this workshop subjectively considered this workshop's

slow progress mainly due to its large size, aged equipment and inferior conditions. They placed work emphasis on giving assistance to the workshop to improve production conditions, but the result was not noticeable.

In order to change this situation, the principal responsible comrade of the works Party committee took the lead in going deep into this workshop to stay and work, to hold discussion meetings and have a chat with the workers. The workers provided him with informative data, enabling him to realize that in order to transform the features of this workshop, effort should not only be made to improve the production conditions, and that it was more important to strengthen the ideological construction and organizational construction of the Party branch, to elevate the leadership members' consciousness of line struggle, and to strengthen the fighting power of the Party branch.

Subsequently, he held a study class in the workshop attended by members of the Party branch and cadres of the workshop, and organized everybody to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's series of teachings regarding putting politics in command and the mass line in the light of realities. They penetratingly criticized and repudiated such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type as "the theory of productivity" and the "theory that the masses are backward" and greatly raised the consciousness of the workshop leadership members in class struggle and line struggle, thus improving leadership methods and leadership work style. They dealt with weak links in production, relied on the masses to make proposals, overcame difficulties, attacked key issues, rapidly transforming the features of the whole workshop.

Party committee members of Chuchow Tienhsin Locomotive and Rolling Stock Works also pay attention to mastering the weapon of criticism and self-criticism in the course of persevering in the mass line, constantly carrying out self-criticism and modestly accepting criticism from the masses, placing themselves under the supervision of the masses.

In the factory Party committee, there was a comrade responsible for production work who previously was accustomed to sitting in the office to draw up plans and transmit the planned targets at meetings of cadres. Subsequently, he listened to the opinions of the masses and handed his monthly plans to the masses for discussion, but he failed to proceed among the masses to canvass correct opinions of the masses, resulting again in a certain degree of deviation and errors. The worker masses made a timely criticism of his method of actually distrusting the masses. The criticism from the masses greatly touched this responsible comrade. At the meetings of the cadres and the masses, he went into the root of his ideology, and earnestly made self-criticism. Afterward, when he took charge of formulating plans he would energetically make investigations first before drawing up plans, and would hand the plans over to the masses and inform the masses of the advantages and disadvantages so as to extensively canvass the views of the masses and lay down plans at various levels, enabling the factory's planning work to better implement the mass line, and to score good achievements.

On another occasion, the works Party committee felt there was a need to conscientiously sum up experience among the leadership members in view of the better and better situation in the revolution and production work in the works. However, some workers expressed their views that work was done by everyone and experience should be summed up by everyone in order to consolidate the achievement and enable everyone to raise their work level, and they demanded that the worker masses should participate in activities of summing up of experience. The Party committee conscientiously listened to the views of the masses, and decided to unfold activities in the whole factory to sum up experience. As a result, this summing up was carried out by linking the leadership with the masses, paid attention to linking reality with serious reading and study of books in the course of summing up, and combined theory with reality, thereby enabling the cadres and masses of the whole factory to receive profound education in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Members of the Party committee were also able to learn many things they had been unable to learn previously because of their sitting in the offices and reliance on a minority of people to sum up their experience. They again received education in strengthening the mass viewpoint.

Over the past year, the Party committee of this works has persisted in the mass line, strengthened Party leadership, and aroused the initiative of the workers, cadres and technical personnel of the whole factory in a better way; and the whole factory has made new successes in grasping revolution and promoting production.

* * *

LEARNING FROM THE PEOPLE

Persevere in Learning from the Masses, Stimulate Army Building

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 10, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, January 9, 1972) Promoting the glorious tradition of our Army, a certain regiment of the PLA of the Shenyang Military Command, by maintaining learning from the masses, constantly strengthens unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people and stimulates army building.

During the war years, this regiment had a glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people. For many years, the regimental Party committee, by regularly unfolding talk-about-tradition and learn-tradition activities in the whole regiment, has enabled this tradition to be passed on from one generation to another. After the publication of the "Notice on the Development of Support for the Army and Preferential Treatment for Soldiers' Families and Support the Army and Cherish the People Movement During the Spring Festival of 1972" issued by the State Council and the Military Affairs Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the regimental Party committee immediately organized the broad masses of cadres and fighters to study it over again, and at the same time conscientiously summed up the experience of learning from the masses in the past several years to discover weak links and to draw up concrete measures. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The People's Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country," leading members of the regimental Party committee are determined to whip up a further upsurge for learning from the people and enable the unit to advance in broad strides along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the activity of learning from the masses, members of this regimental Party committee play an exemplary role of setting the pace everywhere and conscientiously learning the fine thinking and fine work style of the local cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants. Chang T'ung-ch'ün, the deputy secretary of the Party committee of the commune where the unit is stationed, is an old cadre who joined in the revolution during the period of the war against Japanese aggression. Now,he is already more than 50 years old, but still maintains going deep into the basic level to practice "five-togetherness" with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and is praised by the masses. Ko Feng, the political commissar, and Chao Cheng-ping, the deputy director of the political office of this regiment, therefore went together with him to the Army-Civilian Production Brigade to settle down to learn his fine style of going deep into reality for investigation and study and his solid and down-to-earth work style and applied what they learned to the practice of grasping construction in the unit.

In order to help the No. 3 artillery company whose progress had been rather slow to change its appearance, Tu Cheng-ping carried his knapsack in the manner of Chang T'ung-ch'ün and moved to the No. 3 artillery company to settle down, and by maintaining extensive contacts with the cadres and fighters and making in-depth investigation and study, discovered the cause for the slow progress in

this company. Then, having a target to aim at, he carried out diligent and meticulous work, mobilized fully the activism of the commanders and fighters, and enabled a prominent change to take place in the physiognomy of the No. 3 artillery company.

When carrying out education on the basic line of the Party, this regiment regularly invited the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of communes and production brigades to talk about the situation of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside and helped the cadres and fighters to deepen consistently their comprehension of the Party's basic line.

Last spring, in order to enable the education in line to be carried out more vigorously, regimental commander Liu Ching-jung led the cadres of the entire regiment from the company level upward in a special visit to the hydro-electric power station of Niup'ichia production brigade near where they were stationed.

In the past, influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some of the comrades in the hsien believed only in experts and had no faith in the strength of the masses. They said obstinately, "By only relying on several 'rustics' from Miup'ichia the hydro-electric power station could never be built." During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and commune members of the production brigade, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, relied on their own efforts, and in a manner appropriate to local conditions, brought together the water from two mountain gullies to build a small hydro-electric power station which effectively stimulated the development of agriculture. The cadres listened to an account on the struggle between the two lines in the building of the hydro-electric power station, studied seriously at the same time the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao, criticized vigorously the reactionary idea spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, understood more profoundly the great truth that the people were the motive force in creating world history, and raised higher their awareness of the line struggle.

The cadres and fighters of this regiment, when out on field training or carrying out individual assignments are always prepared at any time or place to learn conscientiously from the masses. On field trips, whenever the unit arrives at a place, the cadres and fighters would, upon removing their kit, enthusiastically visit the home of the poor and lower-middle peasants and invite them to tell of their gains and experience in the study of Chairman Mao's works, and inspect the achievements made by the production team in grasping revolution and stimulating production in order to take rich political nourishment from the people. All the armymen of the regiment engaged in three-support and two-military work have also consciously placed themselves under the supervision of the masses, humbly learned from them, and are their willing pupils. This has enabled the glorious tradition of our army to shine forth with greater splendor.

In order to enable the learn-from-the-people activities to become regular, this regiment has, for the past several years, formed through practice some effective systems and methods.

(1) The entire regiment from the regimental Party committee to the individual company unit have all universally established fixed points and contracts with communes and production brigades in places where they have been garrisoned to help and learn from one another and to turn the communes and production brigades into classrooms for the unit in learning from the people.

(2) By inviting people in and going out to the people in maintaining extensive contacts with the masses, leading cadres of the regiment collect the advanced examples of ardent love from the masses for Chairman Mao and for the Party and their firm implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as living teaching materials for carrying out education on the unit.

(3) They regularly and sincerely solicit the views of the local revolutionary committees and people and to correct shortcomings promptly.

(4) They propagate the advanced typical examples of the unit in learning from the people, sum up and exchange in time the experiences in this direction and continue to guide the deepening of the study activities.

* * *

LINE EDUCATION

Strengthen Line Education and Raise Cadres' Policy Level

- Starting with heightened consciousness of line struggle, the Party committee of Sanchia commune, Hsiuyen hsien, repeatedly studies policy in the light of cadres' ideological realities, thus enabling the Party's various rural economic policies to be further firmly implemented

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 9, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, January 8, 1972) In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Policy and strategy are the Party's life blood," the Party committee of Sanchia commune, Hsiuyen hsien, Liaoning Province, associates the cadres' ideological realities with serious policy education in conducting ideological and political line education and raises the line consciousness and policy level of cadres. The Party's various rural economic policies are further firmly implemented. Socialist enthusiasm of the commune members is better aroused. A boost is given to the in-depth development of the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

In conducting line education, the Party committee of Sanchia commune found that some basic-level cadres had not acquired a proper understanding of the relations between the line and policy and had set the two in opposition in the erroneous belief that "so long as the line is properly followed there needs to be no fear of overstepping limits in policy execution." So in the implementation of the Party's policy there sometimes appeared the phenomenon of swinging as quickly to the "Left" as to the Right. To implement thoroughly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the commune Party committee decided to take education in the Party's policy as an important part of ideological and political line education for cadres.

During the past year, the leading comrades associated the thorough implementation of the Party's various rural economic policies with an effort to get cadres at various levels organized. The latter were made to link typical examples in local two-line struggle with the repeated study of the Party's policy, starting with heightened consciousness of line struggle on the part of cadres. Everyone raised his consciousness of policy execution.

Due to failure to implement firmly various economic policies and fully rouse the enthusiasm of the masses, Tungkuang brigade of this commune was formerly a backward unit of the brigade. In the spring of 1971, the Party committee of the commune sent people over to this brigade to conduct line education. This made the cadres of this brigade see the great importance of firm execution of policy in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Thus the Party's economic policy found a firmer anchor in the countryside. Mass enthusiasm was aroused to the full. A boost was given to the development of revolution and production.

Then the commune Party committee organized commune and brigade cadres to study Chairman Mao's writings on the inter-relations between the line and policy and the Party's historical experience in the light of the changes in Tungkuang brigade. Cadres at various levels came to understand that the line decided policy and policy gave expression to the line. The series of proletarian policies drawn up for us by Chairman Mao all gave expression to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. To enforce these policies on a solid basis was to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

With heightened awareness, from the high plane of line struggle, everyone seriously implemented the Party's various policies and doggedly fought the erroneous "Left" and Right tendencies disruptive of and obstructive to the firm implementation of the Party's policy.

After the Anlo brigade of this commune criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist sinister trash as "work points in command" and "material incentives," an equalitarian approach to things was once adopted: "Everyone gives a hand in work and gets an equal share of work points." This dampened the enthusiasm of commune members. Later, the Party branch of the brigade organized cadres to study the Party's rural economic policy. This made everyone understand that in "work points in command" and "material incentives" was reflected the Right-leaning opportunist line while "an equal share of work points" also interfered with the firm implementation of the Party's policy from the "Left" angle. In both cases, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was contravened.

With heightened line consciousness the cadres of this brigade resolutely acted according to the Party's policy and did away with interference from the "Left" and the Right. The socialist policy of distribution of "to each according to his work" was seriously implemented on a solid basis.

In carrying out policy education, the Party committee of this commune also coped with some cadres' erroneous idea that to get a grasp of policy and execute policy was the business of the leading squad and had nothing much to do with the masses. Cadres at various levels were organized to associate typical examples with personal experience in the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the leadership organs of some of our areas, some people hold that the Party's policy needs only be understood by the leadership and not by the masses. This is one of the basic causes why some of our work is not done well." Such counter-revolutionary revisionist sinister trash as the "theory of wise leadership," and the "theory of the masses being backward" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers was criticized. Cadres at all levels were made to understand that in the thorough implementation of policy, reliance or non-reliance on the masses also involved two-line struggle therein. Thereafter, cadres at various levels of this commune paid unusual attention to preaching policy among the masses, organizing them to study policy and relying on the masses in the firm implementation of the Party's policy. The masses were also allowed to help and supervise cadres in their execution of policy.

When the Party branch of Anlo brigade carried out the policy of "to each according to his work," Party branch secretaries and members went deep into the midst of various production teams to join cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and the masses of commune members in the repeated study of the Party's rural economic policies. A system calling for rational assessment of work points according to commune members' labor attitude, labor quality and output was worked out in strict accordance with the principle of putting policy in command and of equal pay for men and women for the same kind of work. This gave a big boost to the enthusiasm of the commune member masses.

Last year, Chouchia production team of this brigade had over 500 mow of land sown, 80-odd mow of them to rice and 100-odd mow to seeds with three or four handfuls of cocoons and some tobaccos thrown in. The pressure of farm work was relatively heavy for all the 30-odd male and female workers of the whole brigade. However, due to strengthened political-ideological education by the brigade and the serious implementation of the "to each according to his work" policy, socialist enthusiasm of the commune members was aroused. Good performance was noted in all kinds of farm work. Grain output was made to rise by a big margin. A relatively good harvest was also reaped for economic crops.

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REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

Strengthen Revolutionary Unity and Collective Leadership

- Members of the Party committee of Foochow Machine Works show mutual support and mutual trust

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 9, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, January 7, 1972) After the Party committee of Fukien Machine Works was established, the whole body of its members conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings in the light of the history of intra-Party two-line struggle. They came to understand that for Party members to show mutual support and mutual trust was an important link of the effort toward proper Party collective leadership. Therefore, whether in the Party committee or among the masses, whether in the smooth progression of work or at times of difficulties, all members of this Party committee showed mutual trust and mutual support for one another.

At Party committee meetings, everyone showed the courage to air his own view. Where there was a difference, it was brought out into the open at meetings in a frank and sincere spirit. Some Party committee members constantly put forward critical suggestions directly to Party committee secretaries and standing committee members, helping them to improve their style and their work properly. Where work showed mistakes Party committee members dared to hold themselves responsible without passing the buck and without complaining about each other.

In processing diesel machine parts, a metal workshop for some time showed an inclination toward a deterioration in quality. A Party committee member acting concurrently as the secretary of the Party branch of this workshop felt himself mainly responsible and took the initiative to make a self-examination at a Party committee meeting. After hearing this, a standing committee member who was also in charge of production considered that the main responsibility rested with himself because at the first stage of production,he had given too much thought to output without directing enough of attention toward quality. Therefore, he personally went over to the metal workshop to make a serious self-criticism before the workers. There, he also called an on-the-spot meeting with representatives of other workshops invited over to join in summing up experiences and lessons learned.

In discussing or deciding major problems, the Party committee of this factory urge Party committee members to tell freely what they have in mind and apply Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy in unifying awareness and acquiring a deeper understanding thereof in the course of practice.

Once a Party committee meeting was discussing the problem of further improving technical personnel's work. Some Party committee members held that it would be better to let these technical personnel give more time to labor. They were against making bold use of them. Some other Party committee members favored making bold use of them and strengthening their education in the process.

As a result of discussion, it was unanimously held that the latter view was compatible with the Party's policy. It was immediately decided to let some technical personnel join the "three-in-one" technical innovation groups of various workshops and join workers in studying, doing labor and introducing technical innovations in a big way.

In applying Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy toward unified awareness, members of the Party committee of this factory do not make a hasty decision on some major problems. Instead they act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Where a solution cannot be obtained at the first discussion, a second discussion must be held (granting that this doesn't interfere with work) with a view to reaching a clear conclusion."

Once, there was a difference of opinion at a Party committee meeting discussion on how to cope with a person who had committed mistakes. The overwhelming majority of Party committee members held that in the light of this person's concrete circumstances and political performances, the spirit of "curing the sickness to save the patient" should be upheld in dealing with him. Individual Party committee members considered such a way of treatment too lenient. After three consecutive Party committee meetings there remained a division of opinion. At this time, the Party committee decided to adjourn for the time being. All were organized to study again seriously the Party's policy. The Party's policy was applied to unifying awareness. After studying the Party's policy, those comrades who considered that too lenient treatment was being given made a relatively objective and over-all analysis of this person's history and current condition. They felt their opinion incompatible with the spirit of the Party's policy. They therefore came round to the view of the majority of comrades in dealing properly with this worker.

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CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Our Country's Capital Construction Ceaselessly Scores New Achievement

- Under the guidance of the 9th Party Congress' line of unity for victory, the 1971 total capital investment of the country showed a great increase over that of 1970

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 9, 1972)

(NCNA January 8, 1972) Under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party Congress, our country's capital construction has continuously made new achievements, and the situation is fine.

The total capital investment of 1971 of the whole country showed a considerable increase over that of 1970. The progress of construction engineering of such enterprises as iron and steel, coal, petroleum, electric power, machinery, chemical industry, light industry, textiles, communication and transport as well as farmland and water conservation projects was all quite rapid, and the quality of the construction work was relatively good. Hundreds of key construction projects, including large iron and steel production bases, petro-chemical complexes, motor vehicle plants, chemical fertilizer plants, paper mills, coal mines, railways, highways and water conservation projects, have been completed and put into operation or handed over to the State, enabling the production capacity of many important industrial units to show rapid increases and further improving the geographical distribution of industry.

The new achievement scored by our country's capital construction was a result of the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the series of guidelines and policies. Since the beginning of last year, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel on the capital construction front have adhered to Chairman Mao's directive: "Carry out education in ideology and political line," seriously studied Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, and unfolded criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. They have penetratingly criticized and repudiated the idealist transcendentalism pushed by political swindlers like renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, the reactionary theory of productivity, humanism of the landlord-bourgeoisie as well as the theory of the dying out of class struggle, strengthening their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, and raising their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Under the unified leadership of the Party committees at various levels, they displayed high aspirations with boundless enthusiasm, and extensively unfolded the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" in the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle," enabling capital construction to score new achievement ceaselessly.

Since the beginning of last year, Party organizations at various levels relentlessly criticized "dictatorship of rules and regulations," and further and thoroughly carried out Chairman Mao's directive on increasing the initiative of both the central and local authorities, promoting the advance of

capital construction with greater, faster, better, and more economical results. Under the unified leadership and over-all planning of the central authorities, various places have undertaken more medium-sized and small engineering projects simultaneously with the grasping well of large backbone projects; and paid attention to grasping well agricultural and light industrial capital construction simultaneously with the development of basic industries. Most of the hsien in the country now have industrial enterprises of different sizes such as small iron and steel plants, small machine works, small chemical fertilizer plants, small local shafts, small cement plants, small hydraulic power stations, and small non-ferrous metal mines, enabling medium-sized and small enterprises to become an important force of industrial production. Last year, the output of the small chemical fertilizer plants and cement plants accounted for more than 40 percent of the national total output of chemical fertilizers and cement. Quite a few areas made efforts to utilize local resources, set up a number of small chemical fiber plants, small sugar mills, small detergent plants, as well as other light industrial small factories to serve industrial and agricultural production as well as the people's daily life, playing an important role in improving the geographical distribution of industries, in giving aid to agriculture, and in increasing market supply of industrial goods of everyday use.

Hengshui Brewery in Hopei Province manufactured equipment and carried out engineering construction all by themselves, spent only 150,000 yuan and a few months in building a small sugar mill capable of processing 50 tons of sugar beet daily. In the past, the construction of such a plant would usually take one year and cost 500,000 yuan.

As a result of the bringing into play of local initiative, the capital construction of farmland water conservation also made great progress in the whole country. Last year, 5,000 million cubic meters of earthwork and stonework was completed and 30 million mow of farm acreage that guaranteed good harvest despite drought and waterlogging was added to the total acreage, playing an active role in promoting the development of agricultural production.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's directive: "Develop the mining industry," various industrial sectors of metallurgy, coal, petroleum, chemical industry, and building materials as well as Party organizations of localities have since 1971 universally strengthened leadership over mining work. They aroused the masses, relentlessly criticized the reactionary guideline of Liu Shao-ch'i's gang of "building plants before building mines," and the guideline of doing processing work without grasping raw materials and material supplies. They whipped up a mass movement of waging a vigorous battle to open mines, enabling mining construction of the whole country to show an unprecedentedly excellent situation. Last year, the newly increased capacity in extracting, dressing, and sintering iron ore was higher than in any previous year, creating favorable conditions for the future high-speed development of the iron and steel industry.

Penki Iron and Steel Company has carried out technical innovation of Nanfen Iron Mine which was already put into operation, tapped potentials, and increased its output last year by 50 percent over the designed capacity. They also adopted a method of "joint battle" to concentrate strength on building the

Waitoushan Iron Mine, and built a mining capacity of 6.5 million tons in a little over a year. They completed six ore dressing systems and two large sintering machines and put them into operation, shortening the construction speed by a year or two as compared with the previous methods of building similar projects of extracting, dressing, and sintering iron ore. Many provinces, autonomous regions in both coastal and hinterland areas have increased their mining capacity of small iron mines with great speed.

Hantan Metallurgical Mining Company, relying on the masses, is operating more small mines and using old mines to lead new mines, thus promoting the development of mines with high speed and increasing last year's iron ore output by three times over that of 1966.

Shuangchingtzu Iron Mine in Kansu Province uses indigenous methods and combine foreign and indigenous methods to accelerate construction speed; and this small iron mine produced 120,000 tons of iron ore last year.

The construction of coal mines continued to make progress. Last year's total length of mine tunnelling was 27 percent higher than the previous year, and some areas, which were short of coal supply previously, have basically realized self-sufficiency in coal.

The broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel on the capital construction front conscientiously grasped the finishing work of construction, assembly and supplementary construction during last year's capital construction work in accordance with the guideline of concentrating strength to wage a battle of annihilation. This enabled more capital construction projects to be completed and put into production at an early date in order to create new production capacity and to bring returns from the investment. Many provincial and municipal departments pooled their manpower and materials to give priority to final stages of construction work, making marked success.

Within a short period of time, the No. 3 Building Construction Company in Kweichow Province completed and inaugurated operation of several old projects which were started many years ago. Previously, some construction projects failed to fully utilize their production capacity due to a lack of small amounts of equipment or due to failure to assemble subsidiary projects into whole complexes. Since the beginning of last year, various departments have paid attention to the work of filling up and making up to enable these projects to rapidly reach or surpass the designed capacity. The electric power departments alone raised their power-generating capacity by several hundred thousands kilowatts through the adoption of these measures.

In 1971, capital construction departments in various places also aroused the masses to unfold mass activities in design revolution. Under the unified leadership of the Party, leaders of these departments universally carried out on-the-spot designing by "three-in-one" teams comprising workers, cadres and designing personnel, and vigorously unfolded the mass movement for designing work. They learned advanced experience created by the masses, absorbed new achievement in foreign and domestic science and technology, turned out a batch of good designs that were advanced in technology, economical

and rational, and which were compatible with the demand for greater, faster, better, and more economical results. Massive examination of designs also scored new successes. According to statistical data of various provinces and municipalities, including Kirin, Liaoning and Tientsin, the designs revised after examination by the masses generally reduced the investment by over 10 percent as compared with the original designs. The massive activities in technical innovation on the capital construction front likewise scored new achievement. Scientific research personnel, designing personnel of workers of various places joined together to continue research work, trial produced and popularized a number of new designs and new technology.

During last year's industrial construction, various places more universally adopted various kinds of lightweight structures for houses and plants, which could reduce the consumption of steel products and cement by 30 percent and 40 percent respectively as compared with previous methods. A number of relatively advanced, economical and effective construction methods such as earth molds, sliding mold boards, explosion expansion piles, and the use of cement have all been further popularized and used in engineering construction.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Chinese People and PLA Learn from Each Other

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1972)

following are two stories about the close unity and exchange of experience between commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and the people:

learn from p.l.a., revolutionize fishermen's village

there is a production brigade on a small island in pohai bay. the brigade party branch was guided by chairman mao's teaching "good political work must be stressed" in establishing close ties with a company party branch of a locally stationed people's liberation army unit. it studies the company's experience in doing political work. the second day after the brigade's party branch was set up, the secretary took the branch committee members to the company for advice. the company commander and the deputy political instructor warmly received them and studied chairman mao's works with them. they reported on how the company party branch uses mao tsetung thought to command their construction work. having digested the company's experience, the party branch worked out a plan to study and strengthen political-ideological work so as to win new victories in revolution and production. a system of collective study was set up for the brigade and its teams. this touched off an upsurge in studying chairman mao's works and in grasping revolution and promoting production.

the help raising team of the brigade lagged behind for a time in revolution and production. the party branch asked the p.l.a. company to help. the company party branch sent the deputy company commander to the team with a party branch committee member of the brigade. they first made investigations and study, lived and talked with the team members to do meticulous political-ideological work. they soon found that the main cause of the problem was a bad element who sowed discord between the cadres and team members. drawing a strict line between contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and those among the people, which are different in kind, they educated the masses in mao tsetung thought and mobilized them to expose the bad person. this heightened the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines of the masses and strengthened the revolutionary unity between the cadres and the masses. revolution and production in the team took a turn for the better.

the brigade raised its consciousness in doing political-ideological work by learning from the people's liberation army. revolution promoted production. its output of aquatic products in 1971 was 22.4 per cent more than the previous year. total output value increased by 35.9 per cent.

learn from masses; carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line better

a deputy regimental commander of a p.l.a. chengtu unit went to the chengtu no. 3 mechanized brick works in szechwan province to support the left in 1970. he is now party committee secretary of the works. while doing his best to propagate mao tsetung thought, grasp class struggle and do ideological and political work well, he familiarized himself with production.

chairman mao teaches: "we must learn to do economic work from all who know how, no matter who they are. we must esteem them as teachers, learning from them respectfully and conscientiously. we must not pretend to know when we do not know." "i hope you will do a good job in leading these productive enterprises, otherwise you cannot be called good marxists."

the p.l.a. deputy regimental commander liu chen-hao acted upon these teachings, modestly learning from the workers and civilian cadres.

it was the rainy season when he first came to the brick works. customarily, production falls off at that time. liu chen-hao thought that how a delay in turning out bricks held back capital construction. he wondered if production could be kept stable during the rainy season. he was not familiar with production at the time and could not answer the question. he consulted veteran workers. one, a communist, told him this: "it doesn't rain round the clock every day in the rainy season. we can do some work in light rain. and when it stops raining we should make an all-out effort." based on what he learned from consulting the workers, liu chen-hao submitted a suggestion to the works revolutionary committee for production to remain stable. the committee accepted it and touched off a movement for high output.

liu chen-hao joined the workers in physical work and modestly learned from them. when he worked at open yard drying, he helped the cadres and workers sum up and popularize their experience. as a result, clay bricks could be sun-baked in eight days during the rainy season, four days faster than previously. in stead of falling off, daily output of bricks jumped from 400,000 to 500,000. 1970 and 1971 production plans were overfulfilled.

EXEMPLARY HSIEN PARTY COMMITTEE

Southeast China Hsien Pays Attention to Wellbeing of Masses

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jan. 13, 1972)

changting county committee of the chinese communist party in coastal fukien province carries out chairman mao's teaching "be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work". this helps arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people and spur progress in both revolution and production.

this county was part of a revolutionary base created under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao during the second revolutionary civil war. chairman mao paid many visits to changting and went among the people to conduct investigations and study. while there, he wrote the important article "be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work".

the new county party committee was established in the movement to consolidate and build the party. it has made the study of the article a must for all committee members and urged them to work earnestly and sincerely in the interests of the masses as chairman mao teaches. the leading members have deepened their recognition of the fact that the party was able to develop the revolutionary war and bring the revolution to victory in difficult years of war because it concerned itself with the well-being of the masses and paid attention to methods of work and in this way had built a true bastion of iron. today, in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, it is vitally important for the party organization to continue doing so. only in this way can it bring into full play the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses and lead them forward victoriously along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

changting county is in a hilly region and long had low grain output. the county party committee was determined to lead the masses in learning from the hard working and self-reliant spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and make progress in changting. following the example of the great leader chairman mao, the leading party committee members took deep root among the masses, made investigations and study, found advanced typical examples and popularized them.

the no. 15 production team in hotien commune had barren hills and poor land. grain output remained 1.5 tons per hectare for years. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the team energetically built water conservancy projects and transformed its land. high stable yields resulted for several years running. grain output in 1971 reached 7.5 tons per hectare. the livestock now averages one head of cattle and six pigs per household. more than twenty hectares of barren hills were afforested. the living standards of the commune members are rising. the county party committee summed up and popularized the experience of this team. this gave momentum to the local mass movement to learn from tachai. with help and encouragement from the county leadership, the hotien commune dug four

irrigation channels with a total length of 50 kilometres, built a big pumping station, and transformed 1,300 hectares of sandy land into farmland giving high stable yield irrespective of drought or waterlogging. the commune is now self-sufficient in grain, and the living standards of the commune members have improved greatly. in 1971, the commune had another good harvest in early rice, and fulfilled the year's state target of grain delivery in a single season

the county party committee pays close attention to overcoming the difficulties of the masses in everyday life. a windstorm rarely seen in local history struck two production brigades with nearly 300 families last july. hearing this, the secretary of the county party committee, although he had a foot ailment, walked 25 kilometres to the brigades. as soon as he arrived, he carefully inspected the damage, expressed concern for the local people and encouraged them to overcome the difficulties with mao tsetung thought. the night of his arrival, he held a meeting of cadres to study chairman mao's work "be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work", and they drew up plans to help repair and build housing and arrange production and the well-being of the masses. aid from the county party committee and other communes and brigades enabled the two brigades to overcome their difficulties quickly and restore production. they harvested the early rice and transplanted the late rice seedlings ahead of time.

the county party committee pays keen attention to fuel for the masses. it organized them to plant trees and improve stoves to save fuel. in addition to this, it mobilized the masses to work with geologists to find coal deposits. they pinpointed over 100 spots and are able to get coal from many of them. this provides more fuel and creates conditions for developing local small industry.

in the past year and more, the county party committee has paid great attention to popularizing education, improving health and hygiene and other work directly concerned with the well-being of the masses. all the communes and brigades in the county have set up co-operative medical services. the brigades have their own "barefoot" doctors and production teams their own health workers. the county often sends mobile medical teams to the countryside. under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line in education, more than 90 per cent of school-age children are now in school. the county has also achieved good results in developing transportation, trade and the mechanization of agriculture. the revolutionary masses say: "our new county party committee brings us chairman mao's concern for the people of the old revolutionary base".

EMANCIPATED SLAVES

Emancipated Slaves in Southwest China Hsien Change Nature

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jan. 14, 1972)

the emancipated yi slaves and people of other nationalities in yuehnsi county, szechwan province, have united as one to change nature under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. emulating the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, they have brought about great changes to their county in the liangshan yi autonomous chou, southwest china.

barren mountains have been turned into terraced fields or covered with fruit trees; unruly rivers are being tamed; small hydro-electric power stations have been built in river gorges; and former arid areas are now dotted with water storage ponds and reservoirs. 1971 saw serious attacks of low temperature, hail and rain storms, flood, strong wind and insect pests in the county. yet its total grain output increased by 5.1 per cent over 1970, following good harvests for many years running. production of industrial crops and livestock raising all registered marked development. the per-hectare grain yield of over 200 communes and production brigades surpassed the 6-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development, and many of them registered 7.5 tons or more per hectare.

changing mountains and rivers

rising in snowy mountains, a river without a fixed course flows for 30 kilometres across the county. during the rainy season, floods would pour down and damage the crops on both banks. the emancipated slaves bitterly called it "a river of disaster".

on the proposal of the people, the county committee of the chinese communist party made a decision in november 1970 to tame the river. the emancipated slaves of yi nationality vied with each other to take part in the project. the three communes along the river organized many commune members to build dykes.

the cadres took the lead. sun pei-hsin, secretary of the county party committee, joined the emancipated slaves in dyke building and worked in the most difficult and dangerous places. munai, who had worked as a slave from childhood and is now leader of a militia platoon, led several militiamen in diving deep into icy water to build the foundation for a dyke in snowy weather. they worked with enthusiasm and fulfilled their task.

working on the project were not only young people, but also a number of children and elderly people who insisted on taking part although others persuaded them to stay at home. chiatsa, an elderly emancipated slave, insisted on transporting one more cartload of rocks than others to the work-site every day. he remarked: "i cannot transport so many rocks as the young men do per cart, so it is but natural for me to send in one more cartload a day."

after over 100 days of hard efforts, they completed the first stage of the project and built a dyke 15 kilometres long, 3.5 metres high and 5 metres thick. the summer of 1971 witnessed another flood but it brought no damage to the people on both sides of the river. the three communes along its banks gathered a good grain harvest 16 per cent above 1970.

while taming the river between the winter of 1970 and the spring of 1971, the people of the county started a campaign to transform the mountains and improve soil. they built terraced fields and over 80 ponds and small reservoirs on the mountains to store water for irrigation and raising fish. in addition to developing grain production, they planted fruit trees and medicinal herbs. fish fries from kiangsu province in east china, apple tree saplings from honan province in central china and peach tree saplings from chengtu in southwest china all thrive in the county. timber forests were expanded.

accomplish what our predecessors have never done

hsishan commune needed large quantities of cement to build reservoirs, power stations and carry out farm construction. general party branch secretary puchitzu said: "chairman mao teaches us, to work by self-reliance. we should produce cement ourselves and not ask everything from the state and add to its outlay." his proposal won the approval of others and they decided to build a cement works.

fortytwo-year-old puchitzu had been a slave from his childhood. he had never been to school and knew nothing about cement production. he went to a small cement works of a nearby commune and carefully studied the processes of building kilns, pulverizing, ball milling and mixing the ingredients. then he joined several young people in building the cement works.

their first experiments in making cement were unsuccessful. together they studied chairman mao's teaching on the relationship between man's failure and success "after he fails, he draws his lessons, corrects his ideas to make them correspond to the laws of the external world, and can thus turn failure into success" and carefully examined the causes of their setbacks. they made dozens of experiments in four months and finally succeeded in producing cement for the first time in yuehhsi county.

the cement they produced has been verified to be able to stand over half a ton of pressure per square centimetre. with the cement the commune built six small reservoirs and six small hydro-electric power stations and public buildings. young men working with puchitzu in building the cement works have earnestly studied chairman mao's philosophic works and production technique and have become peasant-technicians. many peasant-technicians like them have come to the fore in yuehhsi county. all the county's reservoirs, power stations, bridges and small factories have been built under their guidance. in only nine months in 1971, the county built 80 small hydro-electric power stations.

unity is strength

tatun commune is cut into two by a turbulent river. on its east bank are commune members of yi nationality

and on its west bank are those of han nationality. for years, the commune members cherished the hope of building a bridge across. in the winter of 1970, in the movement to learn from tachai, some production brigades bought tractors and other machinery to expand production but could not get them across from the opposite bank.

under the leadership of local party organizations, the commune members studied chairman mao's teaching "unite to win still greater victories" and decided to build by their own efforts a "unity bridge" spanning the river.

in order to put up five big bridge piers before the flood season, the commune members of yi and han nationalities worked in three shifts round the clock. at the bustling construction site they cared for one another and vied with each other to take up the heaviest work. in three months they built a six arch stone bridge five metres wide and 52 metres long.

the hsinho canal built by hsinmin commune is another symbol of unity for victory.

the commune has 1,000 households of yi and han nationalities and 400 hectares of rice fields which relied on a small mountain creek for irrigation. before liberation the landlords of han nationality and the slave-owners of yi nationality used to instigate people of the two nationalities to fight against each other over the right to use water for irrigation.

after liberation they expanded irrigation but were still unable to solve the shortage of water fundamentally. in the winter of 1970, the commune members of yi and han nationalities discussed together to end the menace of drought. they built a canal across a river to divert spring water from a nearby mountain. the 7.5-kilometre-long canal was almost built entirely on rock-strewn sandy land subject to seepage. the project called for the building of a culvert 200 metres long at the bottom of the river and this involved many difficulties. but this could not cow the people of yi and han nationalities armed with mao tsetung thought. through 72 days of concerted efforts, clear spring water flowed to the commune from the nearby mountain. the commune members of both nationalities cheered in unison: "unity is strength exclamation"

GEOLOGICAL PROSPECTING

Chinghai Province Reports New Achievements in Geological Prospecting

(NCNA-English Sining, Jan. 14, 1972)

geological workers of chinghai province in northwest china in the first ten months of 1971 drilled a total depth 80 per cent more than in the whole year of 1970. they topped the state annual plan in verifying deposits of eleven mineral ores including nickel, tin, phosphorus, platinum and mica, and located new valuable mineral deposits.

deep-going education in ideology and political line enhanced the consciousness of the cadres and workers in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and brought about new achievements in geological work.

the provincial geological bureau organized the cadres and workers to make a serious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and apply dialectical materialism in guiding geological work. after making investigations and study and accumulating first-hand data through practice, the geological workers grasped the laws governing the formation of mineral deposits in some areas. they found deposits in places where it had been asserted no minerals could be found, "revived" a number of mines that had been declared "worked out", and discovered that a number of small mines were in fact much bigger than previously estimated.

the masses were mobilized. incomplete statistics showed that the masses reported 372 mineral points. this gave an impetus to geological prospecting.

the workers took taching, china's pace-setter in industry, as their example, displayed the spirit of hard struggle shown by its workers and scored new achievements. despite snowstorms, bitter cold and altitude effects, geological team no. 15 worked courageously on the kunlun mountains 6,000 metres above sea level. it found deposits urgently needed by the country. by the end of last september the team had done more than twice the work assigned it by the state.

the geological workers also prospect resources for small local industries and achieved good results. they discovered coal in tulan and karmu counties and found good quality limestone in menyuan and huangchung counties.

SILK INDUSTRY

Flourishing Silk Industry in East China Province

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jan. 14, 1972)

the silk industry is thriving in chekiang province, one of china's famous silk producers. it fulfilled the 1971 state plan ahead of time. output of raw silk, rayon, spun silk and silk fabrics hit all-time local highs. more than 200 varieties of products were added. production of many traditional products was restored and quality is being steadily improved.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the industry have since the beginning of 1971 followed chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism". they organized the workers, cadres and technicians to make a serious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao's works, and carried out education in ideology and political line in a deep-going way. this helped them implement chairman mao's revolutionary line more consciously, and promoted both revolution and production. many silk mills in hangchow, wuhsing and shaohsing expand the production of traditional products, including tapestries and spreads. at the same time they design and turn out new products which are popular with workers, peasants and soldiers.

the party organizations at various levels organized efforts to improve quality in accordance with chairman mao's instruction "for all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality, that is, they must stand wear and tear." working in coordination with trade departments, many silk mills held exhibitions of various products so as to enable the workers to learn advanced technique and find where they lagged behind. this resulted in a mass campaign to improve the quality of silk products. at the same time, some leading bodies sent staff members to collect suggestions from workers, peasants and soldiers on how to improve quality.

the party organizations in the silk industry strengthened their leadership over economic work last year. relying on the workers, they improved management and checked up on regulations and systems relating to quality and technology. this helped raise production and improve quality.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chairman Boumediene Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1972)

houari boumediene, chairman of the council of revolution and prime minister of the democratic people's republic of algeria, sent a message of condolence to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the sincerest condolences on the death of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

it was with deep sorrow that i learned of the death of his excellency vice-premier and foreign minister chen yi. on behalf of the algerian council of revolution, government and people, and in my own name, i extend my sincerest condolences to you and to the chinese government and people. we always cherish the memory of marshal chen yi as an unflagging fighter serving his country and the anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist struggle in the world. with high consideration

houari boumediene.
chairman of the council of revolution
prime minister of the democratic
people's republic of algeria

CHINA AND BURMA

Ne Win Sends Message of Condolence on Passing Away of Comrade Chen Yi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1972)

ne win, prime minister of the union of burma, sent a message of condolence to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the passing away of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

"i am greatly shocked to hear of the passing away of vice-premier and foreign minister his excellency mr. chen yi. the government and the people of the union of burma join me in extending deep sympathies and sincere condolences to the bereaved family and to the government and people of china."

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroon President Ahmadou Ahidjo Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1972)

ahmadou ahidjo, president of the federal republic of cameroon, sent a message of condolence yesterday to tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of comrade chen yi. the message reads: his excellency mr. tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

shocked to learn of the death of marshal chen yi, vice-premier and foreign minister of the people's republic of china, i, in the name of the cameroon people and my government and in my own name, request you to accept and convey to the bereaved family my deepest condolences.

with high consideration

ahmadou ahidjo
president of the federal
republic of cameroon

/ yaounde, january 13, 1972

CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylon Governor-General and Mrs. Gopallawa Send Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1972)

william gopallawa, governor-general of ceylon, and mrs. gopallawa yesterday sent a message to comrade chang chien, widow of comrade chen yi, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

"i was grieved to hear the sad news of the death of chen yi and my wife and i take this opportunity to extend to you our deepest condolences. i had the pleasure of knowing the late chen yi personally and having both of you as my guests in ceylon. i have happy memories of that visit. his death is a great loss which we mourn along with the people of china".

Ceylon Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Chen Yi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1972)

r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of ceylon, sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the deepest condolences on the passing away of comrade chen yi the message reads: mrs. sirimavo

"i was grieved to hear the sad news of the death of chen yi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the people's republic of china. the government and the people of ceylon join me in extending the deepest condolences to you and through you to the people of china on their irreparable loss. his death removes from our midst a historic figure in china's revolutionary struggle whose heroic achievements and contributions to the success of that struggle will always be remembered."

CONDOLENCES ON CHEN YI'S DEATH

Foreign Ministers of Albania and Other Countries Send Messages of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1972)

the foreign ministers of the people's republic of albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, the socialist republic of romania and the republic of cuba have sent messages to chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chen yi.

in his message, albanian foreign minister nesti nase said: "the passing away of comrade chen yi has bereft the chinese people of an outstanding fighter who devoted all his efforts to the cause of the revolution and socialist construction in china." he added: "we express to you, and through you to comrade chang chien and her children, our sincerest sympathy in connection with this heavy loss."

d.p.r.k. foreign minister ho dam said in his message: "having learned of the passing away of comrade chen yi, i express profound sympathy to you and to the family of comrade chen yi."

d.r.v.n. foreign minister nguyen duy trinh said in his message: "it was with deep sorrow that we learned of the passing away of comrade chen yi, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china. i, on behalf of the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic

republic of viet nam and in my own name, express deep condolences to you, to the ministry of foreign affairs of china and to comrade chen yi's family."

foreign minister nguyen thi binh of the republic of south viet nam said in her telegram of condolence, "the death of his excellency chen yi is a great loss to the chinese people. it has bereft the communist party of china and the chinese government of a fine leader and diplomat of rich experience and has bereft the chinese people's liberation army of a marshal commanding the army." "i wish to extend the deepest condolences to you, and through you, to the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china and his excellency chen yi's family."

romanian foreign minister corneliu manescu said in his telegram of condolence, "having learned with profound regret of the passing away of comrade chen yi, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china and an outstanding militant of the chinese communist party, who had held high posts in the party and state, i convey my sincere condolences and sympathy to you and to the bereaved family."

cuban foreign minister raul roa garcia said in his telegram of condolence, "it is with deep grief that we learned of the death of comrade chen yi, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china. at this sorrowful moment, we extend the deepest condolences to you."

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Hails Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Cyprus

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "hail the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and cyprus". the full text of the editorial reads:

through friendly negotiations, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of cyprus have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and cyprus has embodied the common interests and expressed the common aspirations of the two peoples. we welcome this warmly.

the cyprus people have a long history and a glorious tradition of struggle. in 1960, the cyprus people got rid of british colonial rule and won national independence. after independence, they have continued

to wage a valiant struggle against imperialism in order to safeguard national independence and territorial integrity.

in an interview with friends from iraq, iran and cyprus more than ten years ago, our great leader chairman mao pointed out: "the just struggles of the people of all countries have received and will continue to receive the firm support of the 650 million people of china."

the chinese people have always sympathized with and supported the cyprus people in their just struggle against imperialist interference and in defence of national independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. the chinese government supports the government of cyprus in its pursuance of a foreign policy of non-alignment. we firmly believe that by strengthening unity and maintaining vigilance, the cyprus people can overcome the difficulties on their road of advance and smash all the schemings of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people. taiwan province is an inalienable part of china's territory. to create so-called "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments", "the status of taiwan remains to be determined", and "an independent taiwan" or similar schemes is only wishful thinking and is doomed to fail ignominiously.

the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and cyprus has opened a new chapter in the promotion of friendship between the two peoples. the friendly relations and cooperation between china and cyprus will surely develop continuously in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Ambassador to Iraq Fetes Iraqi Government Delegation Back from China

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Jan. 13, 1972)

chinese ambassador kung ta-fei gave a luncheon here today in honour of the iraqi government delegation which returned here recently from a visit to china.

present at the luncheon were abdul khalid al samarrae, leader of the delegation and member of the revolutionary command council and of the arab baath socialist party's national and regional leadership, and members of the delegation, including member of the revolutionary command council and foreign minister murtadha saeed abdul baqi. under-secretaries of the foreign ministry shadhel jassem and abdul hussein al-jamali were also present.

the luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

host and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the steady development of the friendship between the two peoples and to the daily strengthening of the cooperation between the two countries in the common struggle for building their countries and against imperialism.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Premier Emilio Colombo Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1972)

emilio colombo, premier of the republic of italy, has sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

"please accept the condolences i express to your government in the name of the italian government and in my own name on learning the news of the death of foreign minister chen yi."

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Chen Yi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1972)

kirti nidhi bista, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of nepal, sent a message of condolence yesterday to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, conveying heartfelt condolences on the passing away of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
prime minister, people's republic of china
peking

i am deeply grieved to learn the sad demise of his excellency chen yi, vice-premier, foreign minister of the people's republic of china. he was an outstanding chinese and a great friend of nepal. on behalf of my colleagues and myself i convey my heartfelt condolence and deep sympathy to your excellency and through you to the members of the bereaved family.

kirti nidhi bista
prime minister and minister for
foreign affairs

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Minister Gives Banquet in Honor of Korean Delegation of Machine Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1972)

li shui-ching, minister of the chinese first ministry of machine building, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome a korean delegation of machine industry. kye hyong sun, minister of the first ministry of machine industry of the democratic people's republic of korea, is the head of the delegation and kim sung gyu and li chun dok deputy heads.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking attended the banquet.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned including hsu pin-chou, chung yu-yi, kan ning, chang yun-chih, hsing jen-hsien, li chung-liang, chang chien-fei, wang tzu-chuan and yu chin-chi.

comrade li shui-ching and comrade kye hyong sun spoke at the banquet. in his speech, li shui-ching praised the achievements scored by the heroic korean people on various fronts of the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the korean workers' party. he paid tribute to the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean people. he said: the current visit to china by the korean delegation will make new contributions to further enhancing the friendship and relations of cooperation between the chinese and korean people.

in his speech, comrade kye hyong sun praised the chinese people for the achievements they made in the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the chinese communist party. he said: the korean people are happy to regard the achievements of the fraternal chinese people as their own. he pointed out: the korean and chinese people are comrades-in-arms and brothers shedding their blood in the protracted struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. the militant friendship and relations of cooperation between the korean and chinese people will be further consolidated and developed in the common struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and in the struggle to build socialism.

comrade kye hyong sun and other korean comrades-in-arms arrived here by train this morning. comrades li shui-ching, han tsung-cheng, hsu pin-chou and chung yu-yi went to the station to warmly welcome them.
korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking were also present.

Korean Sports Gear Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1972)

a korean sports gear group led by kim gi nak, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee of the democratic people's republic of korea, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit on invitation.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members and staff members of organizations concerned ho wan-jen, sung chung, chang peng, chi yuen-ming, tuan mao-lin and lo hsueh-tsung.

also present at the airport were yu song jin, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Bhutto Sends Message of Condolence on Passing Away of Comrade Chen Yi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1972)

z.a. bhutto, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, has sent a message of condolence to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt sorrow over the passing away of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

i have been deeply shocked to learn of the passing away of marshal chen yi, one of the great sons of modern china, a personal friend and a friend of my country. his numerous visits to pakistan are still fresh in our minds and his wisdom and sincerity will long remain a cherished memory. on behalf of the government and people of pakistan and on my own behalf i would like to convey our heartfelt sorrow on this irreparable loss to his comrades and to the members of the bereaved family.

zulfikar ali bhutto,
president of the islamic republic
of pakistan

Pakistan President Bhutto Sends Message of Condolence to Comrade Chang Chien on Death of Comrade Chen Yi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1972)

z.a. bhutto, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, sent a message of condolence to comrade chang chien, widow of comrade chen yi, expressing sorrow over the passing away of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

"in the death of your distinguished husband i have lost a valuable and wise friend. i vividly recall the numerous occasions when i had the privilege of associating with him. on each occasion i was deeply impressed by the brilliance of his mind and the depth of his vision. i want you to know that his passing away has grieved many in pakistan and we join you in your sorrow. with regards."

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Party and Government Leaders Send Telegram of Condolence to Chinese Leaders on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1972)

nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania, and ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, sent a telegram of condolence on january 11 to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep grief over the death of comrade chen yi. the telegram reads:

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party,

comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

it was with deep sorrow that we learned about the passing away of comrade chen yi, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party, vice-premier of the state council, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party, minister for foreign affairs of the people's republic of china and old and outstanding militant of the chinese

communist party. on behalf of the central committee of the romanian communist party, the state council of the socialist republic of romania, the council of ministers and on our own behalf, we express our profound condolence in connection with this heavy loss and we request you to convey the expression of our sincere sympathy to the mourning family.

nicolae ceausescu
general secretary of the romanian communist party, president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania

ion gheorghe maurer
chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone President Stevens Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1972)

siaka probyn stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, sent a message of condolence on january 11 to chairman mao tsetung, expressing the deepest grief over the death of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

chairman mao tsetung

the people's republic of china

peking

it is with deep regret that i learned of the death of comrade chen yi who has served the people's republic of china with such distinction as foreign minister. on behalf of myself, the government and people of the republic of sierra leone, i send my deepest sympathy and condolences through you to the government and people of the people's republic of china and especially to his family and relations.

highest consideration and esteem

siaka stevens
president

CHINA AND TANZANIA

President Nyerere Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1972)

julius k. nyerere, president of the united republic of tanzania, sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

to his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the people's republic of china,

peking

please accept the sincere condolences of the government and people of the united republic of tanzania on the sad death of the foreign minister of the people's republic of china, comrade chen yi. we salute his long and revolutionary services to the chinese people and his loyalty to the chinese revolution throughout his long life. may his life and selfless work be an example to us all.

julius k. nyerere,
president of the united
republic of tanzania

dar es salaam

Tanzanian First Vice-President Karume Receives Representatives of Chinese Government and Chinese PLA

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jan. 13, 1972)

tanzanian first vice-president abeid amani karume received chen mu-hua, representative of the chinese government and vice-minister for economic relations with foreign countries, and wang tzu-yu, representative of the chinese people's liberation army, at the state house, zanzibar, this morning. chen mu-hua and wang tzu-yu have come to attend the celebrations of the eighth anniversary of the zanzibar revolution at the invitation of the tanzanian zanzibar government.

karume had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were general secretary of the afro-shirazi party thabit kombo, minister of state in the first vice-president's office aboud jumbe mwinyi, and junior minister for foreign affairs in charge of zanzibar office tawakali khamis.

chinese consul in zanzibar chen chiang was also present.

representative of the chinese government chen mu-hua returned here from zanzibar this afternoon.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Catches Another US Piratical Fishing Vessel

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1972)

ecuador caught on january 10 another u.s. piratic fishing vessel illegally intruding into ecuador's territorial waters for operation, according to a quito report. this is another action taken by ecuador in defending its sovereignty over territorial waters and aquatic resources.

the u.s. vessel "ana maria" was caught by the ecuadorian navy 120 miles off the ecuador's coast and taken to the port of manta.

the vessel was caught on the day before the arrival in ecuador of u.s. assistant under-secretary of state charles meyer for negotiations on the fishing conflict. ecuador's minister of national defence robles plaza said yesterday that the ecuadorian navy had received a permanent order to catch all piratic fishing vessels intruding into ecuador's 200-nautical-mile territorial waters.

US AND CAMBODIA

New Plot of US Imperialism to Drag Others into Mire

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1972)

following is an article of the "people's daily" commentator today entitled "new plot of u.s. imperialism to drag others into the mire":

the u.s. government is plotting to organize a so-called "international aid consortium" by mustering a group of countries for giving blood-transfusion and a shot in the arm to the lon nol-sirik matak puppet clique of cambodia. this is a new plot of u.s. imperialism to step up its aggression against cambodia as its situation in indochina is getting more and more difficult.

under the ever more powerful blows of the patriotic cambodian army and people for one year and more, the lon nol-sirik matak clique, lackey of u.s. imperialism, has found itself in an impasse. it is only through the fosterage of their u.s. masters that the handful of traitors in phnompenh can prolong their death throes. beset with internal and external difficulties, u.s. imperialism is also having a very hard time as its financial and economic crises have become ever more grave resulting from its disastrous defeats in the aggression in indochina. since the united states wants to save the lon nol clique from their impending destruction while

at the same time reducing its own burden, it is trying to set up such a "joint stock company" dragging others into the mire. this is the so-called use of "the potential of america's partners" and "the motive and the inspiration to do it together" as advertised in "the nixon doctrine".

it is nothing strange that the united states wants japan to be the no. 2 boss in the "joint stock company". u.s. imperialism is in a dead haste to make japanese militarism its shock force for aggression in asia while the japanese reactionaries themselves have set their mind on expansion in asia. the reactionary sato government has attempted for a long time to meddle more deeply in indochina, giving considerable "aid" to the lon nol puppet clique. now that the united states invites japan officially to join the company, the japanese reactionaries will obviously jump at the offer. but we must warn the japanese reactionaries that by actively becoming an accomplice of u.s. imperialism in its aggression in indochina, they will certainly come to no good end.

the "joint stock company" also includes thailand, australia and new zealand. these countries which have long sent troops to join u.s. imperialism in its war of aggression against indochina and now want to render further service to the u.s. aggressors, will certainly reap the harvest of their own misdeeds.

certain southeast asian countries are also listed by the united states among the countries in the so-called "international aid consortium". as everyone knows, these countries stand for "the neutralization of southeast asia". are they not acting in contrary to their advertised stand if they trail after the u.s. aggressors and support the lon nol-sirik matak puppet clique spurned by the cambodian people?

the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is developing fast and they have recently won great new victories. the tottering lon nol-sirik matak clique will be buried sooner or later by the cambodian people. whatever tricks they play, the u.s. aggressors can never save the life of their lackeys nor avoid a complete defeat in cambodia.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Fetes Yugoslav Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jan. 13, 1972)

chinese
amoassador to yugoslavia tseng tao gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the yugoslav economic delegation which had paid a visit to china recently.

present on the occasion were rudi kolak, leader of the yugoslav economic delegation and president of the yugoslav federal chamber of economy, and muhamed hadzic, federal secretary for foreign trade.

members of the yugoslav economic delegation and dusan strujic, director of the yugoslav industrial exhibition group, attended the banquet.

present also at the banquet were stojan milenkovic, vice-president of the chamcer of economy, edvard kijun, adviser to the federal state secretary for foreign affairs, natalija perovic, director of the federal secretariat for foreign trade, and others.

at the banquet, tseng tao and rudi kolak proposed toasts to further development of the friendship between the peoples of china and yugoslavia.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

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* NATIONAL *
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PLA VETERANS

Forge Bravely Ahead Along Chairman Mao's Army-Building Road

- A record of the deeds of new and old fighters of the "Linfen brigade" of developing the glorious traditions of our Army

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 11, 1972)

The "Linfen brigade" of the PLA Nanking unit is a heroic force with a fine record of meritorious service for the people. In the spring of 1948, for its role in liberating Linfen, Shansi, this unit was awarded the title, "Glorious Linfen Brigade."

In the past 23 years, group after group of new fighters have joined the "Linfen brigade." To strengthen army building along Chairman Mao's army-building line, the older generation fighters of the "Linfen brigade" have made a constant practice of going deep into the midst of companies to pass on the glorious traditions and good style of our Army. The new fighters of the "Linfen brigade" thus are always full of vim and vigor in forging ahead along the splendid road pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Always Mingle with the People As One

"The Party teaches us not to shrink from sacrifice
But always remain loyal to the people.
Without the people's support and friends' and neighbors' cooperation,
How can there be the glory of the 'Linfen brigade'!"

In July last year, in conducting ideological and political line education, the old generation fighters of the "Linfen brigade" led over 150 new

fighters to Linfen singing on their way the song, "The Glorious Linfen Brigade." The fighting scene in the liberation of Linfeng was relived as everyone was organized to study the glorious tradition of our Army which being from the people and for the people mingled with the masses of people as one. All came to understand deeply that the history-making masses of people were a fountain of our Army's strength and a guarantee of victory.

Leading new fighters to Linfen was old fighter Li Yüan-hsi of the "Linfeng brigade" who had fought a courageous bloody battle of 70-odd days in the liberation of Linfen. Back in Linfen, he felt greatly moved. He reminisced about many moving deeds of "militarymen and civilians with flesh and blood relations who fought shoulder-to-shoulder against the enemy." On getting to Linfen, he led everyone to see Old Aunt Ch'en Mou-tan, a heroic mother who had forged flesh-and-blood ties with the People's Army. In those hectic years of war, she sent her first and second sons to the front for the sake of the people's liberation. Her second son gloriously lost his life in the battle of Linfen. Then she again made her third son join the PLA, and had such parting words for him, "Child, join our own ranks and, like your brother, fight courageously for the liberation of those who are suffering all over the world!"

Bringing new fighters to the side of the heroic mother, Li Yüan-hsi said with feeling, "Aunt, the fighters of the 'Linfen brigade' have come over to see you!" Eyeing the hoary-headed old fighters and the smart and stalwart fighters of the new generation, the Old Aunt felt she was seeing her own children. As she kept wiping her tears of joy, she spoke of the many fervent expectations she had placed in the fraternal soldiers. Deeds of the heroic mother and her expectations pinned on fraternal soldiers gave the fighters a live education in revolutionary traditions.

After saying good-bye to the heroic mother, Li Yüan-hsi led all to walk along a spacious asphalt highway to relive the deeds of the militarymen and civilians who fought here shoulder-to-shoulder in former years. Beneath this highway was a tunnel dug by our Army in the storming of Linfen. The "Linfen brigade" was at that time ordered to tunnel here to the city wall to blast it. The project involved posed quite a tough job. On knowing this, the local people immediately came to our aid on their own initiative. For over 40 days and nights, the heroic militarymen and civilians united as one kept digging the tunnel braving enemy fire and poison gases. As a fighter lost his life, the masses would bury the martyr underground and took over his steel shovel to dig continuously ahead. They dug a 7-odd li trench and tunnel which went right up to the wall of the old castle of Linfen. With 10,000 catties of explosive, they blasted the city wall. A way was triumphantly opened for an attack on Linfen. With feeling, Li Yüan-hsi said to the young fighters, "In all the 72 days of the battle at Linfen, we fought this way with the all-out support of the people. Every victory of ours was a great victory for Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war!"

A battlefield of former years became a classroom for today. In a matter of 15 days, Li Yüan-hsi led in this way the new fighters of the "Linfen brigade" to go all over those villages and positions that witnessed fighting before. They also were made to visit over 100 households of old militiamen, support-the-front

models and poor and lower-middle peasants. Through studying and visiting activities, the new fighters of the "Linfen brigade" received a profound education. In saying good-bye to the people of Linfen, they expressed the determination that "we must develop revolutionary traditions and learn from the masses and mingle always with the people as one to win still greater glories!"

Let the Tradition of Fighting Amidst Hardship Be Developed

The fighters of the old generation of the "Linfen brigade" often said to the young fighters, "Fighting amidst hardship is our Army's glorious tradition. We must forever follow the road taken by our revolutionary predecessors!" They took great pains with the new fighters to have the revolutionary tradition of fighting amidst hardship shine in them with a new radiance.

One night in late autumn, some commanders of the "Linfen brigade" received orders to leave the bustling city to head for a remote mountain valley in a hurry. Here mountains rose and fell one after another, and brambles and weeds ran wild but trees were scarce. The old generation fighters of the "Linfen brigade" personally led the younger generation to learn traditions and foster a style under trying circumstances. For lack of housing in a mountainous camping area, they went to a mountain several tens of li away to cut tree branches which they set up in mountain hollows with waterproofs thrown overhead to serve as a tent. In the depth of the night, a strong mountain gust carried away the waterproof covering. The old fighters then summoned up the new fighters and regaled everyone with revolutionary stories of war years to usher in the first light of dawn.

With the arrival of winter at its height, the fighters set up on slopes rows of diminutive matsheds and made themselves k'ang and tables with clay. A blizzard came while the newly-built matsheds were still wet with the freshness of construction. Mud walls gleamed with the whiteness of frost. Chilling winter nights saw old fighters leading everyone to concentrate on studying Chairman Mao's works by the light of kerosene lamps. Revolutionary heroic deeds of the Red Army trudging through snowclad mountains and grassland were also studied. Under the illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, everyone became enlightened and clear-eyed. They took training under trying circumstances as a joy in itself. The fighters said, "We never had the experience of the Long March. Today we must make up for it here in the mountain valley. We must forever forge ahead along the glorious path."

Old fighter Yin Fu-yüan of the "Linfen brigade" is an old heroic fighter who gloriously won the title "People's Hero of the 3rd Grade" in the battle of Mengliangku, Shantung. To pass on our Army's revolutionary traditions to the younger generation, he stayed in the mountain valley day and night joining all others in groping, climbing, rolling and fighting. On chilly windy mornings, he led everyone to climb uphill to temper one's will. At noon with the sun beating down at its fiercest, he put himself on uneven and rugged terrain demonstrating for the benefit of company and platoon commanders

how to raise their command ability. On pitch-dark nights, he sat with glasses on by the light of the kerosene lamp studying Chairman Mao's military works and telling everyone about the ten great military principles propounded by Chairman Mao and about our Army's tradition of officers teaching soldiers, soldiers teaching officers and soldiers teaching one another. Late at night, he would again lead the "night tiger" company into the depths of barren hills and rugged cliffs.

One sultry afternoon, Commander Ch'en Kuang-yü of the 5th Company led fighters to a mountainous area for strategic training. Yin Fu-yüan all the time stayed close by him playing the concrete role of "a helper." When fighters were crossing a pit they were suddenly intercepted by "enemy" fire. An immediate order should have been given to take shelter right on the spot. At the sight of a puddle down at the pit, Ch'en Kuang-yü hesitated. Yin Fu-yüan rushed ahead to address Ch'en Kuang-yü, "As a commander, you must show love for the soldiers in a fundamental way. We train for fighting. If in a fighting exercise, we are disinclined to let fighters slog and slosh through mire and water to acquire fortitude in the endurance of hardships and the skill in fighting a hard battle, how can we cut down the number of injured in times of war?" Such words from Yin Fu-yüan gave Ch'en Kuang-yü a great education. At the end of the exercise, Ch'en Kuang-yü found Yin Fu-yüan exhausted and short of breath, his clothing soaked through with sweat. He immediately passed a kettle of water to the latter. His throat parched with thirst, Yin Fu-yüan, thinking of new fighter Meng Ya-fei who had just dropped unconscious under the blazing sun, said immediately, "No, I will not take it. Please send water to Meng Ya-fei right away!" The fact that the old commander, though bone-tired, still had in mind the fighters' welfare, moved Ch'en Kuang-yü all the more. He mused, "You venerable commander, I now understand. By your every speech and act, you have made me see how to show love for the soldiers and lead them and see the need of following the difficult road in drilling soldiers and combining strict drilling with warm-hearted solicitude for the fighters' well-being."

Let Political-Ideological Work Reach the Recesses of Fighters' Minds

In those hard years of revolutionary war, in compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's Army-building line, the "Linfen brigade" under the firm leadership of the Party established a powerful political work system to insure the Army's advance from victory to victory. Today, the old fighters of the "Linfen brigade" have again passed on the tradition of political work to the younger generation.

In between late spring and early summer last year, while the 6th Company was doing production work on a farm, 700 mow of rice fields had to be put under seedlings urgently. To help political instructor Huang Sheng-lung of the 6th Company learn how to do penetrating and delicate political-ideological work under pressure of other tasks, old fighter Sung K'ung-kuang from "Linfen brigade" came over to the company. Laying down his knapsack and throwing off his shoes and stockings, he stepped into the soggy field. As he kept busy inserting seedlings, he briefed the fighters as to the general situation.

During breaks, he treated everyone with an account of the traditions of Nanniwan and the story of how in those war years the Army fought while engaging in production. As he talked, the fighters felt inspired and galvanized into action with an overflow of militant spirit. With the seedling-transplanting done, the fighters strolled to the mess hall for a bite. Sung K'ung-kuang again made use of such time to read everyone the day's newspapers. He punctuated his reading with his own comments. He finished talking when the fighters finished their meal.

One night, while the fighters were asleep, Sung K'ung-kuang called Commander Huang Sheng-lung of the 6th Company to his side and confided to him several new discoveries he had made in the course of labor: Communist Tai Ch'ang-kao and several fighters had got busy steeping over 3,000 catties of seed grain in water without sleeping a wink all night; new to seedling-transplanting, Liu Ch'ing-nien, head of the third platoon, worked in the rice fields on bended knees without deserting the "fireline" though his kneecaps were swollen; new fighter Wang Kuang-hua bought several notebooks first thing on getting to the company and had started noting down what he had gained in studying "Serve the People." Sung K'ung-kuang also told Huang Sheng-lung, "In the past, as political instructors, we brought political work to shock squads and shock platoons and to where the greatest hardships and greatest dangers were involved." While listening to what Sung K'ung-lung said, Huang Sheng-lung saw in his mind's eye the scene of Sung K'ung-lung living and fighting with fighters in the teeth of wind and rainstorms in all the past few days. He felt deeply enlightened. He was determined to take over the glorious revolutionary tradition and bring political-ideological work to the first line as the old commander had done.

After staying with the 6th Company for over 50 days, Sung K'ung-kuang again set out for another company. He left Huang Sheng-lung with our Army's fine tradition. With his bedding rolled up, Huang Sheng-lung then placed himself among squads and platoons doing political work in a down-to-earth manner. While on a march, he led Communist Party members to persist in holding proper Party group meetings. In the fight against drought, he joined the fighters in carrying water and exchanging confidences. Under a scorching sun, fighter P'an I-chin suddenly fainted. He rushed up in a hurry. While calling out to health personnel to give Little P'an acupuncture and moxibustion treatment, he put a kettle of water to his lips. He made Little P'an go home for a rest. During a break, he praised in the fields P'an I-chin's revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and encouraged everyone to learn from P'an I-chin. When himself praised by the fighters for his good performance of political work, Huang Sheng-lung said, "All this is taught me by the old commander!"

Army and People Unite Closely and Forge Ahead Triumphantly

For many years, the old fighters of the "Linfen brigade," with profound proletarian feelings and a high sense of political responsibility, have imparted to new fighters traditions bit by bit. The whole Army has been steeled to forge triumphantly forever along Chairman Mao's Army-building line.

In former years, the fighters of the old generation fought hard 72 days in the battle of Linfen to liberate at one stroke the important town of Linfen on the plains of south Shansi. Today, displaying the revolutionary spirit of their revolutionary predecessors, the new fighters have fought with fraternal army units for 100 days and nights driving the flow of water from the 100-li-long lake in the area of west Anhwei into the Huai River and holding in check drought that threatened the people for the past thousand years. Over 136,000 mow of fine farmland is reclaimed with a new creditable performance done for the people.

In former years, the fighters of the old generation took good care of every blade of grass and every tree belonging to the masses and refrained from taking a single needle or piece of thread from them. They were mindful of discipline and fond of the people without committing the least offense. Today, the new fighters bear firmly in mind the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention," enabling our Army's old tradition of "supporting the government and loving the people" to shine with new radiance. To meet military needs, several fighters on one occasion slashed some twigs of the people's trees for camouflage purposes. On learning this, the political instructor made a proper monetary compensation to the party concerned. He also went over to the production team personally to make a self-criticism. The commune members said, "You have showed the same vigor as those of the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army of former years!"

In those years, the fighters of the old generation dared to climb up spiked mountains and charge into an inferno of fire for the sake of revolution. On the battlefield heavy with the smoke of fire and thick with showers of bullets, they never thought of personal safety but the lives and property of the masses. Today, the fighters of the younger generation are as brave and dauntless and as concerned over the masses. Once, in a cross-Yangtze River exercise, full play was given to such basic features of the people's army.

At dusk on the day of crossing the river, a strong wind raged with rain pouring down in torrents. Should the crossing be executed as scheduled or postponed?" The new fighters of the "Linfen brigade" thought, "Compared to the way the revolutionary predecessors crossed the river under enemy fire before, such rain is just nothing!" In chorus, they recited the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Lashing winds and churning waves give no cause for alarm. Human society rises out of them." They shared the unanimous determination to develop our Army's invincible spirit and forged ahead through stormy waters.

Braving a raging rainstorm were the fighters of the patrol company of the First Cross-River Boat and a 50-odd-year-old shipbuilding worker and his whole family who were the first to make it across the river.

It was a black void all round in a starless night. The river stretched away endlessly. A tiny wooden junk rocked and swayed in wind-tossed waves, rising with a crest and falling into a trough. Several times it came close to overturning. In face of hardships and hazards, the heroic fighters showed great concern for the family of the shipbuilding worker. Platoon head

Lin Yung-ken threw his own raincoat on Aunt Hou's body as a shield against the elements. Fighter Fan T'ien-hua stood beside Aunt Hou lest the junk might capsize. He would then do the best he could to save her and her folk. Aunt Hou was no less solicitous for the fighters. At such critical moments as when the junk threatened to capsize, she held firmly to the rudder all the while, and shouted encouragement, "Comrades, be calm and stay in your places. So long as we are here you need to have no worry!"

"With Army and people united as one, we may well see who can be our equal under the sun." With the militarymen and civilians working in co-operation toward the same goal, the tiny junk sliced through swift currents and eddying swirls to triumphantly overcome the Yangtze River. Later, fighter Yen Yin-ken dedicated to the trip the following poem:

"The Yangtze River runs as long as 10,000 li.
Waves rough it up for as many li.
If I want to cross the big river,
A rainstorm helps me over.
If Army and people are united as one,
Myriads of hazards and obstacles can deter none.

- NCNA Correspondent

* * *

EVENING POLITICAL SCHOOLS

Run Political Night Schools Well in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

by

CCP Wulien Hsien Committee, Shantung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 12, 1972)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great directive "While the main task of the peasants in the communes is agriculture (including forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fishery), they should at the same time study military affairs, politics and culture..... They should also criticize the bourgeoisie," and on the basis of fundamental universalization of primary school education, we of Wulien hsien actively grasp spare-time adult education in accordance with the demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants. At present more than 90 percent of the production brigades in the whole hsien are operating political night schools with an attendance of nearly 160,000 people, and the culturally backward physiognomy of the Wulien mountain region is beginning to change.

How could the political night schools be run well? We have grasped mainly the following points.

1. Make specific the purpose of operating schools. Maintain the study of politics, give impetus to culture.

After the political night schools were opened, there appeared two kinds of bias. Some of the comrades were of the opinion that after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the problem of line should not be so important, and it would do just to learn culture properly. Some of the other comrades were afraid to take the former road of "putting intellectual education first," and looked upon the political night school as a meeting place where they merely read documents but do not learn culture.

When such seeds began to sprout, they at once caught our attention. We immediately called upon the cadres of communes and production brigades as well as responsible members of the schools to take part in a political work conference, and by looking back at the lesson of the experience of spare-time education in our hsien, enabled everybody to further realize that political work was the lifeblood of education, that if we merely carried on reading and literacy classes in our spare time without discussing the placing of politics in command, and if we took the old route of "putting intellectual education first," we would be repeating the same old mistake of "organizing in the winter to be toppled in the spring," and that on the other hand, to look upon the political night school as a meeting place would appear to be placing politics in command, but it could not satisfy the demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants for studying politics and giving impetus to culture, and that also

would not be welcomed by the masses. After understanding was raised and the orientation corrected, the zeal of the broad masses of students to study for the revolution became very high.

2. The contents of teaching should serve the three great revolutionary movements, give play to the revolutionary study style of combining theory with practice.

In the past, teaching materials for spare-time education in our hsien were separated from politics and from reality. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "They would talk about such things as flowers and dogs, things without the slightest revolutionary flavor. The more one studies the more one would grow dispirited." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "All work in schools is carried out for the sake of remolding the thoughts of the students" and "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," the political night schools use Chairman Mao's writings as the principal teaching texts, and revolutionary culture, agricultural and forestry techniques and common word usage as supplementary teaching materials in making arrangements for teaching in close conjunction with the reality of the three great revolutionary movements. In Party rectification and construction, the in-agriculture-learn-from-Tachai, the "one-strike, three-oppose" and the repudiation and rectification movements, the political night schools have all carried out study in coordination with the movements. The broad masses of students, by giving play to the fine study style of combining theory with practice, are able to put what they have learned to use.

The political night schools of Hotung production brigade of Wangshiht'ung commune in the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, by putting up short criticism column, criticism-evaluation column and study acquisition and comprehension column, had actively criticized idealist "transcendentalism," the reactionary "theory of productive forces," the "theory of human nature" of landlords and the bourgeoisie, and the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, and written more than 200 pieces of short criticism. Such short criticism displayed a well defined attitude, struck at vital spots, and played the part of consolidating the collective economy and the dictatorship of the proletariat. By means of the setting up of agricultural and forestry technical classes, the students were able to acquire such knowledge regarding insecticides, fertilizers, the breeding of fine seed strains and the care of fruit trees, which effectively provided an impetus to the "in agriculture learn from Tachai" mass movement.

3. Schools are operated in various forms to satisfy fully the needs of the masses.

Nor only are there unified hardcore classes run by the whole production brigade (mainly for young people with classes divided according to age or cultural standard), but the various production teams have also individual normal classes (mainly for adults) and there are also neighborhood classes formed by 7 or 8 neighboring households (mainly for women with too many children and elderly people). Apart from these, there are also forestry classes, sideline occupations classes, guaranteed teaching teams, part-farming part-study

classes for young people as well as red nursery classes for pre-school children. The versatility and forms of schools operated satisfy the need of the broad masses for study.

Following the changes in the content of studies and the busy and the slack seasons of farming, suitable changes are also made in school operation, and that is a vital link in the consolidation and development of political night schools. Facts have proved that to be truly able to grasp study diligently during the slack seasons of farming and maintain study during the busy seasons of farming is not an easy matter.

In 1970, during the busy season of autumn harvesting, autumn plowing and autumn sowing, many of the cadres of the communes and brigades reported, "We have more farm work to do during the autumn harvesting, autumn plowing and autumn sowing, could we not put off study for the time being and resume it later?"

Why could study not be maintained during the busy farming seasons? We mobilized the cadres and the masses to study Chairman Mao's directives on political work, and held a debate on the relation between politics and production. The vast majority of cadres and masses realized that to set production against politics was contrary to Chairman Mao's teaching "grasp revolution and stimulate production." By breaking up the big classes into small classes and giving lessons in the fields, during the busy season of autumn harvesting, autumn plowing and autumn sowing, they succeeded in carrying on study the whole year round without breaking continuity.

4. Select teachers locally and build up a revolutionized force of tutors.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Teachers of evening technical schools can be selected locally and it is imperative to promote teaching and study side by side," we have on the one hand organized teachers of primary and middle schools to serve concurrently as tutors for the political night schools, and on the other hand, we have also urged the masses to select teachers from among demobilized servicemen and educated young people. At the same time, we have also called upon the cadres of production brigades as well as the bare-foot doctors and technicians to act as tutors for the political night schools. In the numerous joint neighborhood classes the tutorial work is taken over by students still studying in primary and middle schools. The political night schools have also advocated the teaching method of "officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and soldiers teach one another" to teach and learn from one another by "taking those with ability for teachers." The poor and lower-middle peasants said delightedly, "This method is good. Teachers are easy to find. One is able to study any time and one can get a teacher anywhere."

5. Strengthen Party leadership over the political night schools.

Party committees at various levels in our hsien have regarded the running of political night schools well as an important task to be grasped in

the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the great proletarian cultural revolution. For the sake of consolidation and development of the political night schools, the principal responsible comrade of the hsien Party committee personally went to Ch'aoho commune, which was among the first to set up and run political night schools, for investigation and study and also popularized their experience at two conferences held in autumn 1970 and spring last year. No. 1 persons of Party committees at various levels are also paying personal attention to political night schools, and have placed the work for political night schools on the agenda of important business of the Party committees. Quite a number of leading members of commune Party committees have personally gone to selected points in political night schools to give instruction. The broad masses of commune and production brigade cadres as well as hsien Party committee cadres stationed at the spots are all setting the pace by participating in the political night schools. Not only are they acting as teachers, but they are also attending as students, and not only are they raising their own ideological and cultural levels but they are also giving an impetus to the masses and the consolidation of the political night schools.

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RURAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

CCP Chuch'eng Hsien Committee Seriously Carries Out the Party's Various Economic Policies in the Countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 10, 1972)

(NCNA Tsinan, January 8, 1972) In line with the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the CCP committee of Chuch'eng hsien, Shantung Province, carries out education in ideology and political line penetratingly and leads cadres of all levels to implement in earnest the Party's various economic policies in the countryside. The hsien-wide movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture goes on developing in depth and agricultural production has increased in quite a big degree. In 1971, the hsien's grain output increased to 501 catties per mow as against 382 catties in 1970; output of ginned cotton increased to 101 catties per mow as against 91 catties in 1970. Production of food grain and cotton has reached the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," and oil seeds, tobacco and other economic crops also give a greater yield. Reaping bumper harvests in agriculture, the hsien has made ever greater contributions to the state. In 1971, the hsien overfulfilled the task of requisition and purchase of food grain and the state's plan of purchase of cotton and peanuts.

Practice makes the majority of the cadres of this hsien realize that policy is a concrete expression of the line and that only by seriously carrying out the Party's various proletarian policies in the countryside will it be possible to guarantee the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to insure that the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture will develop in the correct direction and subsequently to greatly raise the consciousness of the cadres of various levels in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

While carrying out the Party's economic policy regarding the countryside, the CCP committee of Chuch'eng hsien has gone through a course from having little initiative to taking greater initiative.

In the winter of 1970-71, inspired by the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, the people of Chuch'eng hsien touched off a new upsurge of learning from Tachai in agriculture. The several hundreds of thousands of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members were high in spirit and firm in determination. Braving the winds and the snow, they set out to develop mountains and harness rivers. They were determined to bring a complete change to the outlook of Chuch'eng hsien.

In this excellent situation, some cadres were complacent and thought that they had worked quite well since the masses showed such high enthusiasm. But the hsien committee discovered that some problems still existed in this excellent situation. For instance, the masses of some brigades were very enthusiastic at the beginning but this enthusiasm did not last long; some brigades had formulated plans but took action very slowly.

Why was this so? The hsien committee sent some people to make an investigation in Chiaochiachuangtzu brigade of Lupiao commune where this situation appeared. It was discovered that after a discussion by its seven production teams, this brigade formulated a plan of developing mountains and improving the soil and decided that the production teams set aside manpower for this plan. However, only two production teams were benefited within a short period of time. Because the policy had not been executed seriously in the principles of mutual aid and mutual benefit and exchange at equal value, some production teams did not actively set aside their manpower for the work. The brigade could have only 200 men for the project. After 20 days' work, only seven or eight mow of high-yield or stable-yield fields were built. Later, the hsien Party committee helped this brigade seriously implement the Party's policy and adopt the method of exchange of manpower and replacement of manpower between the benefited and the non-benefited teams, thereby greatly arousing the enthusiasm of various production teams in building the high-yield and stable-yield fields. The number of men made available increased to 410 as against the 200 at the beginning. In one winter and the ensuing spring, 220 mow of high-yield and stable-yield fields were built, exceeding the original plan by 70 mow.

This incident made the leading members of Chuch'eng hsien committee understand that: To lead the masses to carry out the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture is to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. But, if we do not carry out the Party's policy which embodies Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we shall not be able to carry out in a down-to-earth manner the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. Only by firmly implementing Chairman Mao's policy can we guarantee that revolution and production will develop triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

For this reason, since last year, the hsien Party committee and the Party committees of various communes held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes for three to four terms and organized more than 4,000 Party members and cadres at the level of a brigade Party branch secretary or higher to study the Party's line and policies and, with the line as the key link, to make clear what method was agreeable to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and what other method was at variance with them. They helped all raise their consciousness of the line struggle and then make clear the importance of carrying out the policy.

Many communes and brigades also held study classes of Party members and basic-level cadres and, with the education in policy as an important part of the content of the line education, organized them to study. "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." After that, the Party organizations at all levels ranging from the hsien committee to the brigade Party branch attached importance to the carrying out of the Party's various policies in the countryside. In this way, the policies were studied constantly and propagandized continuously. The better the situation was and the higher the enthusiasm of the masses surged, the closer would be the attention the Party organizations paid to carrying out the Party's policies.

The Party committee of Chuch'eng hsien has learned deeply from practice: In the course of implementing the Party's policy, there exists the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two world outlooks.

It is necessary to pay constant attention to struggling against interference and sabotage that comes from the "Left" or from the Right, so as to guarantee proper implementation of the Party's policies.

During the big leap forward in 1958, pig raising developed greatly in this hsien. But because renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and came from the Right to interfere with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, pig raising, especially collective pig raising once showed a downward trend. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad revolutionary masses criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. At that time, the handful of class enemies again advocated the reactionary ultra-"Left" ideas and came from the "Left" to interfere with the development of pig raising.

After its establishment, the new hsien committee acted in strict accordance with the Party's policies. While actively developing the collective pig raising, it continued to encourage the families of commune members to raise pigs, clearly specified the method of giving wage points to the families of commune members for raising pigs and accumulating manure and giving them rewards for raising of fat pigs, and helped the commune members solve the problem of partial supply of pig feed and also helped the needy families solve the problem of supply of young pigs, thereby overcoming the interference coming from the Right and from the "Left."

At the same time, it introduced to all communes and brigades the experience of Wangchia brigade and Ketek'uang brigade in seriously carrying out the Party's policies and promoting the development of pig raising. As a result, the number of pigs raised in the whole hsien quickly rose from 157,000 to 330,000, averaging 1.85 pigs to each household.

Chairman Mao teaches: "The two major basic tasks of the leading bodies of the Communist Party are to know the situation and to master policy." Chuch'eng hsien committee firmly acts in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching. It has deeply realized that these two major tasks are inseparable. To master the Party's policies well and to implement them correctly, it is necessary to know the actual situation. For this reason, while implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, its members firmly stick to the viewpoint of practice first, repeatedly make investigation and study, promptly detect and solve problems that crop up in the course of executing the policies, and continuously sum up and popularize typical experiences, thereby putting the Party's policies on a sound footing at the basic level.

After a bumper harvest of wheat had been reaped in the hsien last year, it was found that the 300,000-odd mow of hybrid sorghum gave a good yield of 500 catties per mow on the average. The cadres and the masses were enthusiastic and worked vigorously. But the masses of some production teams said, "We have less grain although grain output has been greater." Why was it that the commune members of some production teams had less food grain after a bumper harvest was reaped? The hsien committee sent a few investigation groups to make investigations. They discovered that the chief cause was that these production teams did not act in accordance with the Party's distribution policy

and set aside too much for public accumulation and too much for the collective reserve, fodden and seeds, thus affecting the distribution of grain to commune members.

Upon discovering this problem, the hsien committee educated the cadres of these production teams, making them understand that this was not only a problem of distributing a few catties of grain less to each commune member but was also against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, thereby helping these production teams promptly rectify their erroneous method of work.

Immediately after that, the hsien committee made an all-round inspection of the work of distribution done in various communes and brigades of the hsien and guided these communes and brigades to accomplish comparatively well the work of year-end distribution in the principle of taking simultaneous care of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. As a result, the commune members of the units which increased production basically earned a greater income than they did in 1970, and the Party's distribution policy was carried out perseveringly.

In the course of carrying out the Party's various economic policies in the countryside, the Party committee of Chuch'eng hsien handed the whole of these policies to the masses and aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members in supporting and implementing the Party's policies. Last year, farmland capital construction was carried out in Huangt'uan brigade, Ch'engkuan commune. Without bringing up the matter for discussion by the masses, some people suggested removing the boundaries of land between production teams, realigning the fields and managing and levelling the land in a unified manner. Comparing this suggestion with the Party's policy, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the commune members of this brigade criticized this erroneous idea and, after collective discussion, formulated a method of unified planning and comprehensive management under the premise of not realigning the boundaries between the production teams. As a result, the quality of levelling of farmland was guaranteed and progress of farmland capital construction was greatly quickened.

Because the Party's policies are deeply imprinted in the minds of all, the cadres can consciously carry out the Party's policies and the masses understand the policies and help the cadres carry out the policies. At present, the situation of revolution and production in this hsien is improving continuously and the cadres and the masses are advancing more spirtedly and more bravely under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress.

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PLA-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Chinese PLA Units Unfold Activities to Learn from People of Whole Country

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1972)

commanders and fighters of various units of the chinese people's liberation army have carried out extensive activities tc support the government and cherish the people and to learn modestly from the masses, in response to chairman mao's great call "the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army; the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country". they plunged into action after the state council and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china issued a circular on unfolding a movement during the 1972 new year and spring festival to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of armymen and to support the government and cherish the people.

the commanders and fighters have made a conscientious study of chairman mao's very important instruction that "the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country". in discussions, they were of the unanimous opinion that the masses were their source of strength and a guarantee of victory for the army. modestly learning from the masses was a vivid expression of the nature of the people's army. the cadres and men stated that it was only because the army had always had the support of the masses that it could defeat well-equipped enemies with inferior equipment and win one great victory after another in past revolutionary wars. the attitude taken toward the masses was a fundamental criterion to distinguish proletarian from bourgeois armies.

the commanders and fighters of a unit stationed on hainan island went to a battlefield of the liberation war and joined the local people in recalling their revolutionary tradition and studying the party's line. the armymen were determined to unite at all times with the masses and build the island into a bastion of the great motherland.

the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. chengtu units held that learning modestly from the people of the whole country has far-reaching significance in better carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, adhering to revolutionary tradition and strengthening army building. many army units sent out groups to collect criticism and opinions among the masses and arranged army-civilian study classes to recall revolutionary traditions. in order to understand better chairman mao's teaching "support the government and cherish the people", and step up their conscious learning from the people, the party branch of one company invited an old guerrilla to give instances of army-civilian unity and the joint struggle against the enemy. this gave them a vivid education in revolutionary tradition.

many army units made efforts to learn from the working class and poor and lower-middle peasants their consciousness and perseverance in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. in close connection with their own ideological problems they learn from the local people their advanced experience in raising consciousness of the struggle between the two lines through reading and studying seriously.

one of the lanchow army units invited a rural party branch commended for learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, to give its experience in grasping class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. it also organized the commanders and fighters to visit a local exhibition on the struggle between the two lines. these activities enabled the commanders and fighters to have a better understanding of the party's basic line.

many wuhan units went among the worker and peasant masses to make social investigations and visited exhibitions on class education. they also invited workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals to their barracks to make reports on their experience so as to learn from their fine qualities and good style of work. some units sent teams to go to companies to sum up and exchange experience in learning from the people.

the shanghai garrison made extensive contacts with the people to learn from them and understand them better. some units arranged for veteran revolutionaries to give reports on revolutionary traditions. this helped raise the consciousness of the cadres and fighters in learning from the people and serving them well.

the commanders and fighters of the sinkiang units made a serious review of how they were implementing the party's policies on nationalities and adopted measures to learn modestly from fraternal nationalities and strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity.

leading cadres at various levels took the lead in the whole army's drive to learn from the people. party committees and leading cadres of foochow units enthusiastically discussed chairman mao's instruction "the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army; the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country," and the circular issued by the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. during the new year holidays, many cadres went to nearby factories, mines and communes to make social investigations. they earnestly learned from the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants their fine ideology so as to remould their own world outlook and raise their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

INDUSTRIAL BASE

Rising Industrial Base in North China

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jan. 16, 1972)

a new industrial centre is rising in the southeastern part of shansi province, north china. the shangtang administrative region has rich coal and iron deposits.

the area had only nine small factories before liberation. it now boasts 2,700 industrial and mining enterprises run by the city, counties, people's communes, production brigades and urban communities. gross industrial output in 1971 was more than 12 times that in 1949. production of iron, steel, coal, iron ore, electricity, machine tools, forging equipment, cement, cotton cloth and other major products multipled, compared with pre-liberation days. some of them were never produced before. the industrial goods are selling all over china, and some are exported to more than 20 countries.

a basin surrounded by the taihang, taiyueh and chungtiao mountains, the shangtang region embraces one city and four counties, with an area of more than 1,000 square kilometres.

the local people have a glorious tradition in revolutionary struggles. guided by our great leader chairman mao's strategy, the armymen and people there won a resounding victory over the chiang kai-shek and yen hsi-shan troops 26 years ago, writing a glorious page in the history of the third revolutionary civil war. since liberation, especially since 1958, the shangtang people have firmly carried out the party's general line for building socialism and the principle of "walking on two legs". they launched vigorous mass movements and expanded industrial production step by step.

changchih city in the central part of the region had only one small power plant and a few mills producing edible oil, wine and flour before liberation. the post-liberation years saw a number of fairly big plants and more than 900 small factories going up. the city's total value of industrial output was double that before the great proletarian cultural revolution and 70 times that in 1949. a steady flow of motors, transformers, pumps, tractors and chemical fertilizer goes to support agricultural production. ninetyfive per cent of the farmland on the city's outskirts is worked by machinery.

changchih county used to buy farm implements and articles of daily use from other areas. the local people carried out the party's policy of simultaneous employment of modern and indigenous methods and simultaneous development of big, medium-sized and small enterprises during the cultural revolution. they set up 48 small and medium factories serving agriculture. these factories also provide equipment and raw material and train technicians for shops and factories run by people's communes and production brigades. now the county is able to produce pig iron, coal, machine tools, motors, cotton cloth, woollen blankets, pottery and porcelain ware and a host of other products. total output value last year was three times that in 1966.

during liberation war veteran workers of the region displayed the spirit of self-reliance and set up many small mobile workshops to produce goods badly needed at the front. again this spirit inspired the workers with the zeal to develop local industries with greater, faster, better and more economical results in the period of socialist revolution and construction. the changchih iron and steel plant in the taihang mountains is a product of hard struggle.. the coking shop of the plant was built during liberation war. the workers then used two old boilers to make the coke-oven battery and turned out the first oven of coke in the area. keeping this glorious tradition, the workers of the shop have made new contributions to the country since liberation.

in order to produce more coke of good quality for the country, the coking plant decided to make a coal drying machine in april 1969. brushing aside many difficulties, the workers used cast iron to replace rolled steel and made gears by casting instead of milling. after the machine was put into operation, the water content in the dressed coal was reduced from 11 per cent to 6 per cent and the time for carbonization cut by 2 hours. this enabled the plant to produce 15,000 tons more coke every year. making multiple use of industrial waste, the workers have trial-produced 15 kinds of chemical products, including methyl benzene, and 13 of them have been put into production.

practice in shangtang shows that keeping to the principle of self-reliance and hard work brings growth of industry whereas giving it up holds production back. seven tailors in changchih city set up a sewing-machine plant by indigenous methods in 1958 and produced more than 100 sewing machines. but owing to the influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the plant sought things big and foreign. it planned to build a modern paint-spraying workshop with foreign equipment. a sum of 300,000 yuan was spent in three years, but the workshop had not been completed. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers, cadres and technicians displayed the spirit of self-reliance and made 14 electric drying boxes and other pieces of automatic equipment, which cost them only several thousand yuan. the workshop was soon commissioned. production of the plant has steadily increased since 1969. the number of sewing machines turned out last year was five times that in 1969.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Northwest China Province Meets 1971 State Industrial and Communications Plan

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jan. 16, 1972)

northwest china's kansu province fulfilled the 1971 state plan for industrial output value 15 days ahead of schedule. production targets for such major items as steel, rolled steel, crude oil, synthetic rubber, light industrial equipment, cotton cloth, synthetic fibre, knitting wool, woollen blankets and cement were topped. the railways finished their transportation tasks in advance and highway construction made big headway.

the achievements were due to strengthened party leadership over the economy and the deepening of education in ideology and political line in industrial and communications units.

the education enabled the workers and cadres to implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies more consciously. the party organizations initiated a serious study among the workers, cadres and technicians of the party's policies including taking the steel as the key link and undertaking to build big, medium and small enterprises simultaneously. they linked the study with the history of the iron and steel industry in new china and roundly criticized liu shao-chi and company for their crimes in blocking the opening of mines and medium and small iron and steel enterprises. this enhanced the consciousness of the workers and cadres of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and brought an upsurge in opening mines. relying on their own efforts and starting with improvised methods, the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants opened 14 small mines and put up 11 coking plants and a number of small iron plants in a dozen places. a marked increase was registered in the output of iron ore, coke and pig iron last year over the preceding year.

to ensure that the party's line and policies were well carried out at all levels right down to the grassroots, party organizations strengthened ideological and organizational building of leading bodies in the past year. the lanchow municipal party committee held regular study classes for leading cadres at and above the county level to conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. this helped raise the cadres' ability to distinguish genuine from sham marxism and their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. an excellent situation prevailed in revolution and production. the city fulfilled the 1971 plan for total industrial output value one month ahead of schedule. the party committees of kansu metallurgical plant and kansu metallurgical company paid close attention to strengthening basic leading bodies by having veteran workers with high political consciousness and practical experience participate. this was a strong guarantee for implementing the party's line and policies.

party committees at various levels handled local problems in line with chairman mao's teaching "take the interests of the whole into account". they worked

out over-all plans and made arrangements based on the party's line and policies and fulfilled the tasks of industrial production. the party committee of chiuchuan administrative region mapped out plans to develop 300 small enterprises to consolidate local industry. the region became self-sufficient in iron ore, phosphorus and pig iron in 1971. farm tools and machines provided by local industry were seven and a half times the 1965 figure.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Mass Technical Innovations Campaign in Northeast China's Tube Casting Plant

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 15, 1972)

the mass technical innovations campaign has turned the old tube casting plant of the anshan iron and steel company into a modern one with new technique, equipment and technology, thanks to ingenious efforts by the workers, cadres and technicians.

the plant was set up in 1933. plundering china's natural resources in a drive for high profits, japanese imperialism forced chinese workers to do backbreaking manual labour under harsh working conditions that ruined their health.

under the leadership of the chinese communist party and the people's government after liberation, efforts began to improve working conditions. the mass technical innovations movement started in 1958 under the guidance of chairman mao's general line of going all out, aiming high, and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. it reached new heights during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the workers and cadres have made great efforts to reform the out-moded equipment and work methods. now the working processes, from the charging and discharging of material and casting to transport, have been mechanized. in fact, over 90 per cent of the work has been mechanized as against 20 per cent formerly. some processes are automatically controlled. since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the output of cast tubes has gone up year by year, showing an average increase each year of 40 per cent over the previous.

today the smoke-laden vertical tube casting equipment is no longer in sight. instead, there are highly efficient continuous tube casting mills. the workers sit at control boards, push the buttons and the molten iron pours into the mills and flaming iron tubes are extruded.

at the outset of the technical innovations movement in 1958, some people doubted that they could renovate the out-of-date vertical tube casting mills which were low in efficiency but called for high labour intensity. but the workers were firmly determined. a veteran worker

said: "advanced technique is born in practice." an innovations group was formed of veteran workers, cadres and technicians. it started experiments with simple equipment it made of discarded rolled steel. after 381 experiments, tney produced an advanced continuous tube casting mill, which turns out three times as many tubes as an old vertical casting mill.

through the experiment, the plant party organization realized that by boldly mobilizing the masses the movement could be broadened. it then aroused the masses to set up three-in-one combination groups at the plant and workshop levels. under the unified leadership of the party organization, the groups concentrated on making experiments for technical innovations based on the needs of the plant or workshops.

the production of cast tubes is a continuous process. the plant party committee therefore concentrated on achieving a proper balance in technical innovations, i.e., while improving the major processes of production, it paid attention to improving the other processes. by doing so they raised the production level.

sub-standard cast iron tubes accounted for ten per cent of the daily output of the continuous casting workshop making large diametre tubes after it went into production in 1970. it was because the workshop had no straightening machine during this period. the leading members of the plant party committee organized the masses to study how to make one and they succeeded within only one month. production in the workshop was raised by 30 per cent and all products were up to standard.

as the manufacturing workshops raised output, the supply and transport departments became weak links. the workers who moved coke and iron then formed technical innovations groups with the help of maintenance workers. they turned out over 30 pieces of equipment, including a slewing motor crane, to mechanize transportation and loading and unloading.

since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the plant has trial-produced over 100 pieces of equipment. the production efficiency of the continuous tube casting mill is now 2.3 times that when it first went into operation. this is due to the proper balance between the processes involved in casting the tubes.

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY CADRES

Central China Hsien Party Cadres Apply Revolutionary Theory

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 15, 1972)

leading members of the communist party committee of linghsien county in hunan province combine their study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works with investigations among the masses and use revolutionary theories to guide practice. this helps raise their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and enables them to lead the masses in winning new successes in revolution and production.

production of grain and oil tea set all-time records last year thanks to the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. grain output rose by 20 per cent over the good harvest of 1970, oil tea production trebled and the afforested acreage quintupled. advances were also made in raising pigs and expanding local industries. the living standards of the people improved and the whole county is thriving.

situated at the western foot of the chingkang mountains, linghsien was part of the first rural revolutionary base area set up by the great leader chairman mao during the early period of the chinese revolution.

after the new county party committee was established during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the committee members re-studied chairman mao's brilliant work "the struggle in the chingkang mountains". they reviewed the history of the chinese revolution and recognized that chairman mao formulated his proletarian revolutionary line by applying the universal truth of marxism-leninism to the realities in china and that this life-line guided the chinese revolution and construction from victory to victory. they recognized that serious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and the integration of theory with practice were important in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and building socialism in the county speedily.

over the past year or so, the committee members have made it a practice to read and study regularly and make thorough investigations. they have thus heightened their ability to distinguish genuine from sham marxism-leninism and heightened their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies.

grain yield in the county remained low for a long time as the land had only a thin soil cover. the new party committee decided to change the situation. carrying forward the glorious tradition of the cadres of the former workers and peasants revolutionary government in the chingkang mountains, the party committee members went to make investigations and study in all the 66 production brigades in the county and sum up their experience.

they found that the pankeng brigade, which had adverse natural conditions, had greatly changed for the better during the cultural revolution because the new leading body had placed proletarian politics in command of every field of work, led the masses in making serious study of mao tsetung thought and brought into play the masses'

enthusiasm for revolution and production. however, a neighbouring brigade, having better conditions, compared poorly with pankeng in revolution and production because the leading body had failed to grasp firmly the struggle between the two roads and the two lines.

this convinced the county party committee members of the need to learn from the tachai brigade's experience and, above all, to carry out education in ideology and political line among the cadres. a number of mao tsetung thought study classes were organized for the cadres at the grassroots level; through study, the cadres raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. taking tachai as their example, they led the masses in changing natural environment with zeal. big achievements were made in transforming mountains, controlling water and improving farmland. the number of projects undertaken last year surpassed any previous year and quality was higher.

the county party committee members always pay attention to treating the masses properly. guided by the teachings of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, they firmly foster the historical materialist concept that "the masses are the real heroes". they remain willing pupils of the masses, respect their practical experience and encourage their initiative;

last spring, many grassroots level cadres and commune members proposed that a new method be popularized for nursing rice seedlings in order to transplant early rice in good time. a county party committee member did not want to risk it, thinking that the old method was safer. he studied lenin's teaching "creative activity at the grassroots is the basic factor of the new public life", and chairman mao's teaching "the masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant, and without this understanding it is impossible to acquire even the most rudimentary knowledge." he went to some communes and brigades and listened to the opinions of the masses and cadres. they pointed out that spring comes rather early in the county while chilly autumn always sets in abruptly. many places planned to grow two rice crops instead of one. if the old method of nursing the seedlings was used, the transplanting of early rice would be later and also harvesting. the late rice could not then be transplanted before autumn. all this made him realize that only by having faith in the masses, relying on them and respecting their initiative could be advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line. led by the county party committee, the people made wide use of the new method. this ensured good harvests of both early and late rice crops on more than 6,000 hectares last year.

the county party committee members have also gained the understanding that unless they use the stand, viewpoint and method of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to observe and analyse problems they will slide down the road of idealism and metaphysics. a standing committee member did investigation and study in a less advanced production team at one time. at first he only observed something wrong about the way the labour force was organized. so he helped the cadres reorganize the labour force and work out a new system of management. but the result

was not satisfactory. he turned to chairman mao's teaching "the basic method for knowing conditions is to ... use the fundamental viewpoint of marxism, i.e., the method of class analysis, and make a number of thorough investigations." he and some cadres then did this. using the concept of class struggle and the method of class analysis, he found that the crux of the matter was the acute struggle going on in the team between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. he then aroused the cadres and masses to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as "san tzu yi pao" (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the promotion of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household). this fired the cadres and the masses with greater enthusiasm for socialism, and the team made rapid progress.

FIGHT AGAINST NATURAL DISASTERS

North China Hsien Reaps Record Grain, Cotton Crops in Teeth of Natural Disasters

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 16, 1972)

despite severe drought and other natural disasters, hopei province's chengting county had good grain and cotton harvests in 1971. with a grain harvest of 6.08 tons and a cotton crop of 900 kilogrammes per hectare, the county now ranks among northern china's top grain and cotton growers.

the local poor and lower-middle peasants achieved good harvests for years running by relying on their own efforts and hard work. two-fifths of the land is sandy and alkaline. before liberation, the county's grain yield was 1.5 tons and cotton 225 kilogrammes per hectare. under the leadership of the party and chairman mao, the county's poor and lower-middle peasants took the road of socialist collectivization after liberation and developed agriculture steadily. in 1964 they launched a mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and the next year's grain output reached 3.75 tons per hectare. the great proletarian cultural revolution further aroused the initiative of the cadres and commune members and grain and cotton output has increased every year since the revolution started. by 1970, grain output reached 5.8 tons and cotton 870 kilogrammes per hectare.

since the beginning of 1971, the county party committee and the county revolutionary committee have led the cadres and commune members in seriously studying works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and studying chairman mao's works. they led them in criticizing the reactionary theory of productive forces and other trash peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this helped

the cadres and the masses heighten their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuing the revolution. this also brought the learn-from-tachai movement to a high tide and the county as a whole reaped a better harvest than ever before despite the drought and other natural disasters.

the hsichaotung people's commune was hit by a rainstorm last july which flattened 330 hectares of maize when the plants were in the early stage. members of the commune party committee immediately went to the production teams and joined the members in raising every lodged plant and improving field management.

as a result, the commune had better grain and cotton harvests than in 1970. grain output reached 8.3 tons and cotton 1.05 tons per hectare.

while revolutionizing their own thinking, the leading members of the county party and revolutionary committees go to the grass-root units frequently to help strengthen leadership of party branches in brigades which are lagging behind. they help them heighten their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and implementing the party's policies in an all-round way, and help them make progress in the mass movement to learn from tachai.

the people have high morale and are united as one in deepening the learn-from-tachai movement. units which are lagging behind are striving to catch up with the advanced and the advanced are trying to do still better.

the hsilishuang brigade has 160 hectares of arable land -- all on a sandy stretch. grain output before 1964 was 1.7 tons and cotton 142 kilogrammes per hectare. following the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai, members of the hsilishuang brigade worked hard to improve the soil in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they have sunk 13 wells since the beginning of the cultural revolution, added a layer of top soil one to two feet deep on 20 hectares and deep ploughed the rest of the sandy land. the brigade reaped 6.9 tons of grain and 1.2 tons of cotton per hectare last year as its new contribution to the state.

chengting county has so far planted 50 kilometres of forest belts and afforested 5,933 hectares during the learn-from-tachai movement. it has completed soil improvement on 12,000 hectares of sandy land. it has built water conservancy projects and mechanized irrigation. 90 per cent of the county's farmland is now high-yield fields protected against drought and water-logging. all this laid a foundation for the county's good harvest last year.

as the county is populous, the per capita land quota is only 0.09 hectare. the county party and revolutionary committees have aroused the masses to increase yield per unit area by scientific farming in accordance with the "eight-point charter for agriculture". as a result, the county was able to switch over from single cropping to double and triple crops. the multiple-cropping index of the county's land has reached 192 per cent. in line with the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the county leadership has developed collective pig-raising and encouraged

households to raise pigs. the increased manure has helped improve soil fertility.

following chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", the county by its own efforts started 38 small factories making chemical fertilizer, insecticide and plant hormones, iron and steel, electric appliances and machines. the communes and brigades have set up farm machine repair shops. the county has 184 tractors and 27,000 farm machines. it has in the main mechanized or semi-mechanized irrigation, threshing, plant protection, forage cutting and grain and cotton processing.

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

East China Production Brigade Transforms Mountain Area

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 15, 1972)

an east china production brigade has brought prosperity to its once poor mountain area by following the example of the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the shengchuang brigade in yihsing county, kiangsu province, have worked hard and covered the mountains with trees and tea shrubs and controlled drought and waterlogging in only a few years. average per hectare grain yield has surpassed the 6-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development for seven years running. the commune members began picking tea from the 70 or so hectares of tea plantation created during the cultural revolution. large tracts of fir trees grow on the mountains.

advances were made during land reform, agricultural collectivization and the setting up of the people's commune. but for a time, the collective economy suffered losses because some class enemies advocated dividing up the land and trees among individual households, working under the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. as a result, per hectare grain yield hovered around two tons before 1962 and the mountains were virtually bare. the hundred or more hectares of farm land were entirely at the mercy of two mountain springs which often ran dry.

the brigade party branch responded to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" in 1964 and organized the cadres and commune members to learn from the experience of the tachai production brigade. they put proletarian politics in command and persisted in taking the socialist road. the party branch also organized the poor and lower-middle peasants to recall their sufferings in the old society so as to appreciate their happy life in the new one. they studied chairman mao's teachings on classes and class struggle and exposed the plot of the handful of class enemies to undermine the

collective economy. this strengthened the determination of the commune members to change their poor natural surroundings by relying on their collective strength. following chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and hard struggle, they began their fight against nature.

the cadres and commune members worked hard and in six months during 1964 built a reservoir with a storage capacity of 100 thousand cubic metres. that year saw a good harvest with total grain output coming to 795 tons, or 37 per cent over the 1963 figure. the brigade sold surplus grain to the state for the first time. this success strengthened the confidence of the cadres and commune members.

in the following years, they again built six more reservoirs and 25 ponds, and achieved initial success in watering their fields by gravitation irrigation. they turned dry land into paddy fields. total acreage of paddy fields expanded from 20 to nearly 90 hectares. they adopted two- and three-crop systems. the acreage planted to double cropping rice grew from some 13 hectares in 1970 to 53 hectares. after last year's harvest, they built new reservoirs. this brought the total storage capacity up to 1.4 million cubic metres. improved irrigation conditions ensured high and stable yields.

chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" strengthened the resolve of the cadres and party members throughout the brigade to transform the barren mountains to expand production and a large tea plantation was built under the leadership of the brigade party branch.

in the fall of 1966 a shock force arrived at a stone-strewn mountain. although in his sixties, party branch committee member ni kuang-jung, who was a pioneer in following the socialist road from the days of the agricultural co-op movement soon after liberation, led the commune members in surveying the land and drawing up plans for the tea plantation. taking as their example the "foolish old man who removed the mountains" commended by chairman mao, the planters opened a 66-hectare tea plantation and set up a tea processing factory after three years of hard struggle.

the mountain is now covered with 133 hectares of trees. the income from timber and side-line occupations in 1970 accounted for 61 per cent of the brigade's total income, 2.5 times that in 1964. afforestation provided the brigade with funds to expand farming. before 1964 it asked the state for loans of more than 10,000 yuan every year but now it is out of debt. moreover it bought 26 walking tractors, motors and pumps to start for mechanizing farm work.

HONG KONG AND MACAO

Patriotic Compatriots in Hongkong and Macao Welcome Color Film of Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera "Shachiapang"

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Jan. 15, 1972)

a colour film of the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang" was warmly received by patriotic compatriots in hongkong and macao. it was shown in many cinemas of the two cities from the latter part of december in 1971 to the first ten days of this month.

the audience of patriotic compatriots saw the film with great joy. warm applause greeted the scenes of heroic fighting and battle of units against the enemies waged by the revolutionary heroes political instructor kuo chien-kuang, sister ah-ching and aunt sha.

many workers, peasants, fishermen, teachers, students and patriotic literary and art workers held discussions on the film. the consensus was: it was profound education in patriotism and revolutionary tradition. this made them cherish a deeper love for the great leader chairman mao, the chinese communist party, the heroic chinese people's liberation army and the great socialist motherland. they expressed their determination to learn from the fine qualities of the revolutionary heroes portrayed in the film. a woman teacher said with emotion: "i draw great moral strength from such heroes as kuo chien-kuang, sister ah-ching and aunt sha. they inspire me to work harder to contribute to the patriotic cause against imperialism."

some patriotic workers and literary and art workers wrote articles for the patriotic newspapers in hongkong and macao. they warmly acclaimed the film "shachiapang" for having achieved the unity of revolutionary political content and fine artistic form. it is another fruitful result of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on literature and art.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CHEN YI

Messages of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death from 15 Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1972)

messages of condolence on the death of comrade chen yi were received here from deputy premiers, foreign ministers, minister of state for foreign affairs, or secretary of foreign ministry of syria, chile, tunisia, morocco, egypt, algeria, burundi, turkey, iraq, mauritania, burma, italy, britain, pakistan and kuwait.

abdel halim khaddam, deputy premier and foreign minister of the syrian arab republic, in his message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, said, "i was shocked to learn of the passing away of marshal chen yi, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-premier and foreign minister. please accept my sincerest condolences."

clodomiro almeyda medina, foreign minister of the republic of chile said in his message to premier chou en-lai, "on behalf of the chilean government and in my own name, i express the deepest condolences on the passing away of marshal chen yi, foreign minister of the people's republic of china."

mohammed masmoudi, foreign minister of the republic of tunisia, in his message to premier chou en-lai said, "i was shocked to learn the news of the death of his excellency chen yi, vice-premier and foreign minister of the people's republic of china. at this moment of grief, i express to you my sincere condolences and profound sympathy."

abdel latif filali, foreign minister of the kingdom of morocco, in his message to premier chou en-lai said, "i was shocked to learn of the passing away of his excellency marshal chen yi, foreign minister of the people's republic of china. at this moment of grief, please accept my deep sympathy and that of the moroccan government. please convey our deepest condolences to the family of the great deceased."

mahmoud riad, deputy premier and foreign minister of the arab republic of egypt, in his message to chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister of the people's republic of china, said: "i learned with great sorrow of the death of his excellency mr. marshal chen yi, minister of foreign affairs, i would like to convey my deepest condolences to mr. chen yi's family."

dr. mohamed mourad ghaleb, minister of state for foreign affairs of egypt, in his message to acting foreign minister chi peng-fei said, "greatly shocked to learn of the death of his excellency mr. marshal chen yi.

minister of foreign affairs, i request your excellency to accept my profound sympathy at this sorrowful moment."

abdelaziz bouteflika, member of the council of revolution and foreign minister of the democratic people's republic of algeria in his message to acting foreign minister chi peng-fei said, "shocked to learn of the death of his excellency chen yi, vice-premier and foreign minister of the people's republic of china, i am very grieved by this unfortunate loss of marshal chen yi who was a resolute fighter for the liberation of his own country, an outstanding statesman in the services of the great people's republic of china and a fighter loyal to the cause of the peoples of the third world. as a sincere friend of algeria which he had visited for several times he had contributed to the establishment of solid ties of profound friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two countries." "i express to your excellency my deepest condolences and i request you to convey to the family of the illustrious deceased my very profound sympathy as an expression of the profound esteem and friendship that have always linked us together."

antemon simbananiye, foreign minister of the republic of burundi, in his message to chi peng-fei said, "the delegation of the burundi government on a friendly visit to the people's republic of china learned with deep sorrow of the sudden death of marshal chen yi, vice-premier and foreign minister of the people's republic of china. the burundi people and government share the grief of the people and government of the people's republic of china for their loss of a respectful son who had made great contributions to the liberation of the chinese nation and fought his whole life for the liberation of the people of various countries under the yoke of imperialism and colonialism. on behalf of the government of the republic of burundi, i request you to accept the deepest and most sorrowful condolences."

umit haluk bayulken, foreign minister of the republic of turkey said in his message to chi peng-fei, "deeply distressed to hear the passing away of his excellency mr. chen yi, vice-prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, i would like to convey to your excellency my sincere condolences."

murtadha saeed abdul bagi, foreign minister of the republic of iraq in his message to chi peng-fei said, "i have received with deep sorrow the news of the death of comrade chen yi, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and concurrently foreign minister. please convey my deep condolences and sympathy for members of the comrade's family and to the central committee of the chinese communist party."

hamdi ould mouknass, foreign minister of the islamic republic of mauritania, in his message to chi peng-fei said, "shocked to learn of the sudden death of chen yi, i, on the behalf of the people and government of mauritania and in my own name, express to you my sincerest condolences. please convey to the bereaved family of the illustrious deceased my deep condolences and assure them on this moment of grief of our support and sympathy."

colonel hla han, foreign minister of the union of burma, in his message to chi peng-fei said, "i have learnt with deep regret the news of his excellency marshal chen yi's untimely demise. to you, your colleagues and the bereaved family i extend my heartfelt condolences and that of the government of the union of burma."

aldo moro, foreign minister of the republic of italy, in his message to chi peng-fei said, "please accept my deepest condolences on the death of foreign minister chen yi."

british secretary of state for foreign affairs douglas-home in his message to chi peng-fei said, "i have learned with regret of the death of marshal chen yi.. i recall working with him at geneva during the conference on laos in 1961 and 1962 and the contribution he personally made to achieving an agreement. please convey my condolence to his family."

sultan mohammad khan, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs of the islamic republic of pakistan, in his message to chi peng-fei said, "we have learnt with deep sorrow of the passing away of marshal chen yi. it was my privilege during my ambassadorship in peking to have numerous occasions of exchanging thoughts with the late marshal chen yi and i will always remember his many kindnesses, affection and wise counsel. in his death china has lost a great son and pakistan a true friend. my wife joins me in conveying our sincere sympathies to madame chen yi and to the other members of the family."

kuwait foreign minister sabah el ahmed el jaber in his message to the chinese ministry of foreign affairs said, "shocked to learn about the tragic death of his excellency chen yi, foreign minister of the people's republic of china. please accept the sincerest sympathies and deepest condolences of my government and myself to the government and people of china."

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Government Delegation Passes Through Peking on Its Way Home After Visiting DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1972)

the czechoslovak government delegation led by frantisek hamouz, deputy premier of the czechoslovak socialist republic, passed through peking today en route home after visiting the democratic republic of viet nam.

the czechoslovak government delegation stopped over in peking on january 7 on its way to visit the d.r.v.n.

during its stopovers in peking on its way to and back from viet nam, the delegation was met and seen off at the airport by chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned.

also present at the airport were czechoslovak ambassador to china karel kurka, and d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Sends Message of Condolence on Passing Away of Danish King

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1972)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, yesterday sent a message to queen ingrid of denmark, expressing deep condolences on the passing away of frederik ix, king of denmark. the message reads:

her majesty queen ingrid of denmark,

copenhagen

learning of the sad passing away of his majesty frederik ix, king of denmark, i wish to express to you my deep condolences.

tung pi-wu
vice-chairman of the people's republic
of china

january 15, 1972

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Jan. 14, 1972)

finnish foreign minister olavi mattila received and gave a luncheon in honour of all members of the chinese journalists' delegation with teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, as leader, and chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, as deputy leader, at the government reception hall here this noon. he had a friendly conversation with the chinese visitors.

the chinese journalists' delegation arrived here by air yesterday afternoon for a friendly visit at the invitation of the finnish government.

present at the reception and luncheon were richard toetterman, state secretary of the finnish foreign ministry; risto hyvaerinen, director of the political department; pentti uusivirta, director of the commercial department; joel toivola, director of the administrative department; and other foreign ministry officials.

chinese ambassador to finland shih tzu-ming was also present on both occasions.

earlier, the chinese journalists' delegation called separately on richard toetterman, risto hyvaerinen, pentti uusivirta and joel toivola.

the finnish foreign ministry gave a reception yesterday evening to welcome the chinese journalists' delegation. present at the reception were foreign ministry officials, personages from the finnish press and trade circles and many finnish friends who had visited china. chinese ambassador shih tzu-ming was also present. the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

First Friendship Visiting Group from Japan's Okinawa Prefecture Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1972)

the first friendship visiting group from okinawa prefecture of japan with ryosin nakayoshi as its leader and hiroaki fukuchi as its deputy leader arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

the 9-member group was welcomed at the airport by ni chih-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers;

wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, hsiao hsiang-chien, chen kang, chin su-cheng, li meng-ching, tien chia-hung, liu shu-ping and li fu-ten, leading members of the china-japan friendship association, the foreign affairs department of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned; and representatives of workers in the chinese capital.

present at the airport were kanji kawasaki, director of the international affairs bureau of the japanese socialist party, and masaki ino, head of the visiting group of the "1970 society" of the japanese socialist party now visiting peking, and other japanese friends.

Japanese T.U. Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1972)

a 13-member delegation of the general council of trade unions of japan and the federation of independent unions of japan, and journalists accompanying the delegation, arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association. the head of the delegation is makoto ichikawa, chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan, and the deputy head is makishiro abe, chairman of the federation of independent unions. the secretary general of the delegation is shunichi yamazaki.

the japanese friends were welcomed at the airport by ni chih-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; and leading members of the china-japan friendship association and the foreign affairs department of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, including chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, mao pao-chung, tien shu-chien, tang chang and wang hsiao-yi; and representatives of workers in the chinese capital.

Peking Ceremony Inaugurates Japanese "Haguruma" Theater's Performance Tour of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" theatre was given a warm applause by the audience here this evening for its performance of the full-length modern drama "raging waves" at an opening ceremony inaugurating the theatre's performance tour of china.

attending the ceremony were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party; wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council; wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of other organizations concerned, including liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, li yao-wen, ting kuo-yu, ting hsi-lin and yu li-chun. they also attended the fine performance by the japanese friends.

wang kuo-chuan and natsuko fujikawa, leader of the theatre, made speeches at the opening ceremony.

on behalf of the cultural group under the state council, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-japan friendship association, wang kuo-chuan extended a warm welcome to the "haguruma" theatre on its second friendly performance tour of china and bringing with it the militant friendship of the japanese people and revolutionary literary and art workers for the chinese people and revolutionary literary and art workers.

he said: "the japanese 'haguruma" theatre has for many years adhered to the revolutionary literary and art orientation, gone to the midst of the worker-peasant masses, worked hard, and, using revolutionary literature and art as a weapon, carried on heroic and staunch struggle on the cultural front against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and revisionism. it has won praise from the broad masses in japan. from the bottom of our hearts, we respect and admire the japanese 'haguruma' theatre for its service to the japanese people and its revolutionary spirit."

he said the ceremonial opening of the theatre's performance tour of china in peking today provided a very good opportunity for the chinese people and literary and art workers to learn. the friendly performance tour "will certainly make new contributions to the promotion of the militant friendship and cultural exchanges between the people of china and japan".

natsuko fujikawa said: "the japanese people's struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries has been in an unprecedented upsurge in recent years. with the japanese working class in the van, the struggle is surging forward throughout the country on a mammoth scale." she said the modern drama "raging waves" and other items on the repertoire of the theatre's china tour "are the crystallization of the dauntless revolutionary spirit of the tens of millions of japanese people. we hope to further strengthen the steel-like unity of the people of japan and china by dint of our performance."

after the speeches, wang kuo-chuan and natsuko fujikawa exchanged banners.

during the interval of the performance, kuo mo-jo, keng piao, wu teh, wang kuo-chuan and other comrades met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leader natsuko fujikawa, deputy leader yoshihisa higasa, staff member naoji iwata, secretary general yoshiaki fujii and principal artists of the theatre.

at the end of the performance, comrades kuo mo-jo, keng piao, wu teh and wang kuo-chuan went onto the stage and warmly shook hands with the japanese friends to congratulate them on their success. they posed for group photographs. the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented the artists with a basket of flowers.

"raging waves" is a full-length modern drama created collectively by the "haguruma" theatre after a long period of going deep into the life of struggle. it reflects the heroic militant spirit of the japanese working class in the struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. it demonstrates the firm confidence of the japanese people in the inevitable victory of the revolution.

CHINA AND LAOS

Premier Chou En-lai Congratulates Prince Souphanouvong on Great Victories of Lao Patriotic Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, extending the warmest congratulations on the recent great victories won by the patriotic armed forces and people of laos. the full text of the message reads:

prince souphanouvong,

chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front,

sam neua

after the great victory in the plain of jars-muong soui region, the patriotic armed forces and people of laos have pushed on without let-up and won the recent major victory of recovering sam thong and long cherg, strategic points in upper laos, and wiping out large numbers of lao rightist troops and thailand accomplice troops. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i extend the warmest congratulations to all the heroic patriotic armed forces and people of laos.

pressing forward from victory to victory and fighting valiantly, you stormed counter-revolutionary lairs in which the enemy had long been entrenched. this is another heavy blow at the "nixon doctrine" of u.s. imperialism of "using laotians to fight laotians" and "using asians to fight asians". this victory of yours is of great strategic significance and constitutes a new contribution to the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

we firmly believe that in the present excellent revolutionary situation in indochina, the lao people, uniting and fighting unremittingly together with the vietnamese and cambodian peoples, will certainly win still greater victories.

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, january 15, 1972

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Hails Liberation of Long Cheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an article by its commentator today entitled "hail the liberation of long cheng". the article reads:

in a smashing offensive of irresistible impact, the lao patriotic armed forces and people liberated on january 10 and 12 sam thong and long cheng, important strategic areas long occupied by the enemy. this spectacular new victory is a telling blow to u.s. imperialism, the lao rightist forces and thai accomplice troops and a significant contribution to the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of the three countries in indochina. the chinese people extend warm congratulations to the heroic lao people.

long cheng, lair of the u.s. imperialism-fostered vang pao "special force", is also a huge espionage-intelligence centre in laos run by the u.s. imperialists for years. stationed in long cheng and its vicinity were large numbers of the bandit armed forces under vang pao and u.s. military personnel as well as thousands of thai accomplice troops. for many years the u.s. imperialists had tried every possible means to keep this strategic base, instructed the vang pao bandits and thai accomplice troops to launch "nibbling" attacks on the lao liberated zone and directed u.s. strategic bombers to carry out wanton bombing and strafing on the lao liberated zone and main lines of communication. the lao patriotic armed forces and people have now demolished the very lair of vang pao bandits after fierce fighting, annihilated large numbers of thai accomplice troops and removed this strategic point set up there by u.s. imperialism. this is of great significance to the consolidation of the liberated zone in upper laos and the development of the war situation in the whole of laos.

the liberation of long cheng and sam thong and the plain of jars-muong soui big victory have proved effectively the rapid growth and development of the lao patriotic armed forces. their fighting will is higher and higher and their combat strength is getting stronger and stronger. the liberated areas have jointed into one from the north to the south in laos. the lao patriotic armed forces and people are mounting offensives and pursuing the enemy by following up their victory both in the plain of jars in upper laos and the bolovens plateau in lower laos. these new successes gave a powerful impetus to the victorious development of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of laos and the other two indochinese countries.

the situation in the whole of indochina is excellent now. the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia are winning victories. no bombing attacks and ground counter-attacks of the u.s. aggressors can save them from their defeat. "vietnamization", "khmerization" or "laotianization" will not do. the indochina question can only be solved according to the interest and desire of the people of the three indochinese countries. u.s. imperialism must immediately stop all its war acts in aggression against viet nam, laos and cambodia and withdraw all its own aggressor troops and troops of foreign accomplices unconditionally, speedily and completely from there. any struggle put up by the u.s. aggressors in indochina can only speed up their complete defeat.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Gives Banquet in Honor of Korean Sports Gear Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all the members of the korean sports gear group led by kim gi hak, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee of the democratic people's republic of korea.

yu song jin, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the korean embassy in peking, attended the banquet upon invitation.

attending the banquet were wang meng, chairman of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members and staff members of organizations concerned li ching-chuan, ho wan-jen, sung chung, hsing jen-hsien, kao ying-chao and lo hsueh-tsung.

li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and vice-chairman kim gi hak spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship between the people and physical culture workers of china and korea.

li ching-chuan said that the visit to china of the korean sports gear group has brought to the chinese people and physical culture workers the profound friendship of the korean people and physical culture workers. he expressed the conviction that the friendly visit by the korean comrades-in-arms would promote the militant unity of the people and physical culture workers of the two countries.

kim gi hak said he was very happy to have the opportunity to pay a friendly visit to fraternal china. he conveyed the warm regards and lofty militant friendship of the korean physical culture workers for the chinese people and physical culture workers, and wished wholeheartedly that the traditional relations of friendship and co-operation between the people and physical culture workers of the two countries would grow constantly.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

New Romanian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1972)

nicolae gavrilescu, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the romanian socialist republic to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials today to tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were yu chan, director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the foreign ministry, and staff member li hsi-ling.

present were also iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and vasile chitic, second secretary, of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND UN

Huang Hua Urges UN and All Related Organizations to Cease Immediately All Contacts with Chiang Kai-shek Clique

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jan. 13, 1972)

huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations, yesterday sent a note to kurt waldheim, secretary-general of the united nations, urging the u.n. secretariat immediately to take corresponding measures to cease all contacts with the chiang kai-shek clique and stop immediately all the assistance and contacts of the "development programme", the "office of technical cooperation" and all other related u.n. bodies with that clique in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly on october 25, 1971, restoring to the people's republic of china all its lawful rights in the united nations and expelling forthwith the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all the organizations related to it.

the note reads:

"1. at its 26th session, the general assembly of the united nations adopted on october 25, 1971, a resolution restoring to the people's republic of china all its lawful rights in the united nations and expelling forthwith the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all the organizations related to it. upon the adoption of the above resolution, the united nations and all its related organizations should immediately cease all their contacts with the chiang kai-shek clique and immediately stop all projects of assistance to that clique.

"2. however, it is understood that after the adoption of the above resolution some u.n. bodies, such as the "development programme" and the "office of technical cooperation", are still continuing their on-going programme of assistance to the chiang kai-shek clique although they have reportedly decided to stop their projects of assistance to that clique which have not yet begun. the permanent mission of the people's republic of china considers that the continuation of such a state of affairs is in complete violation of the above resolution of the united nations and is, therefore, impermissible. the permanent mission of the people's republic of china asks the secretariat of the united nations immediately to take corresponding measures to cease all contacts with the chiang kai-shek clique and to immediately stop all the assistance and contacts of the "development programme" and the "office of technical cooperation" as well as all the other related u.n. bodies with the chiang kai-shek clique, including on-going projects and projects which have not yet begun, so that the resolution adopted by the united nations general assembly at its 26th session on october 25 last year may be implemented in earnest.

"3. the permanent mission of the people's republic of china hopes that the secretariat will inform it at an earliest possible date of the results from actions taken in regard to the above question."

CHINA AND US

American Professor George Wald Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1972)

george wald, professor of biology of the harvard university of the united states, arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

he was welcomed at the airport by leading members of departments concerned of the association including ma chia-chun and lin chen.

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* NATIONAL *
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IDEOLOGICAL BUILDING OF PARTY COMMITTEES

Step Up Ideological Building of Party Committees By Relying Upon the Masses

- Successful experience in ideological building acquired by the Party committee of a certain PLA regiment stationed in Paoting area

by

NCNA Correspondent and Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 12, 1972)

For the past few years, the Party committee of a certain PLA regiment stationed in Paoting area, following great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Organize a revolutionized leadership squad linked with the masses," has been stepping up the ideological building of the Party committee by relying upon the masses directly. Members of the Party committee selected spots at the basic level in which to stay and "settle" in "squads" as common soldiers to practice "five-togethers" with the fighters and humbly learn from the masses so as to promote their own ideological revolutionization. In the meantime they also used these squads as basic points for summing up experience, exercising guidance over the entire area, and making the units advance ceaselessly along the road of revolutionized and militant building. The fighters highly praised the Party committee for this practice and called the selected spots where the Party committee members stayed "revolutionization bases" of the Party committee.

Going Down to the Basic Level To Successfully Carry Out Ideological Building of the Party Committee

This regiment is a unit with a glorious history. During the years of war it often earned merits on the battlefield. After the advent of the period of socialist revolution, members of the Party committee always paid great attention to developing its excellent tradition and carrying out successfully the work of revolutionized building of the "squad members" of the Party committee.

In the course of stepping up ideological building of the Party committee, they experienced violent struggles between two lines and two ways of thinking.

In 1955 anti-Party ambitionist P'eng Te-huai set up a system of military ranks, put two epaulets on the shoulders of the cadres, separated superior officers far apart from their subordinates and heightened the barrier between the cadres and the masses. This was detrimental to the development of the glorious tradition of our Army and weakened the relation between the officers and men. Thus the Party committee vigorously grasped the sending of cadres down to the companies to serve as soldiers and take part in manual labor according to relevant teachings of Chairman Mao. Then the cadres and fighters took part in military training together, tilled the fields and drew water together. In this way the officers and men were mixed together and the glorious tradition of our Army was developed.

When swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i spread the "theory that it is out-of-date to conduct investigation and study," the Party committee resolutely enforced the system of "going on duty by turns and staying at selected spots by turns" to enable the cadres to go deep into the basic level to engage in direct practice and gather large amounts of first-hand information from the masses so that their knowledge could catch up with the incessantly developing new situation. The Party committee's stepping up of its leadership over basic-level work was commended by its superior organization.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, members of the Party committee actively responded to Chairman Mao's call "The PLA should support the broad masses of Leftists," resisted the pressure of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i on the first line of three-support and one-military work, exposed the counter-revolutionary plots of the "big shots" who called themselves "little people," resolutely and boldly carried out and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and earned new merits in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

However, they did not become conceited in face of the achievements but, instead, put forward new tasks of revolutionization for themselves. In view of the fact that, because of their prolonged separation from manual labor and reality, some of the old cadres finally acted against Chairman Mao's teachings concerning the revolutionary line, Comrade Cheng Chiao, Party committee secretary and regimental political commissar, put forward a question to some of the members of the regimental Party committee: "How can we do a better job

of the ideological building of the Party committee under the new situation of penetrating development of the socialist revolution and enable every member of the Party committee advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line forever?"

With this question in mind, they all studied Chairman Mao's series of instructions such as "In a certain sense, those who are the wisest, most capable and with most practical experience are the fighters" and "Go among the masses and learn from the masses," etc., and summed up the experience in this respect of Class One Combat Hero Comrade Kuo Chung-t'ien, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee who had earned a Special Merit.

In order to follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line closely and make revolution vigorously, every time Kuo Chung-t'ien went down to the company he came to the squad with his pack and requested the squad leader to put his name on the roster. When he went out he always asked for leave first; when he returned from his leave he always made a report. He ate, lived, did manual labor, worked, studied, struggled against self-interest, and repudiated revisionism together with the fighters as a common soldier. He also voluntarily asked the fighters to criticize and help him. In this way he promoted his own ideological revolutionization and did his work well.

Kuo Chung-t'ien's conduct greatly enlightened the other members of the Party committee. Everybody further realized that we relied upon the masses in fighting battles in the past, rely upon the masses in carrying out three-support and two-military work now and will still have to rely upon the masses for carrying out the revolutionized building of the Party committee successfully. Thus the Party committee decided that each member of the Party committee should, on the basis of the original system of "going on duty by turns and staying at selected spots by turns," choose a squad and establish a long-term link with it as well as go to stay in selected spots there regularly so as to carry out the ideological building of the Party committee successfully by directly relying upon the masses.

Absorbing Political Nourishment from the Masses

Some of the Party committee members attained greater and some smaller ideological achievements during their staying at selected spots in the squad. This was because some of the comrades established the viewpoint of "the masses are the true heroes" and humbly learned from the masses; while others had the erroneous idea of "the leadership is wise" and "the masses are backward," and often served only as commanders and teachers when in the squad without serving as fighters and students. In this way naturally the former made great achievements while the latter failed to absorb political nourishment properly from the masses and made little ideological achievements.

Chairman Mao said: "There are some people going to the factories and the countryside now; but some end up making positive achievements while others end up making none. Here it is a question of standpoint or attitude, in other words a question of world outlook." After reviewing Chairman Mao's teaching and summing up the two different results brought about by the two different

ways of thinking, everybody said: This is a reflection of the two different world outlooks. It will be impossible to do a good job in ideological building by truly relying upon the masses if we fail to truly repudiate and eliminate the erroneous idea of "the masses are backward" and "the leadership is wise."

Thus the Party committee adopted such methods as holding Party committee members' report meetings, fighters' discussion and criticism meetings, etc., to discuss and criticize the situation of the Party committee members' staying at selected spots in the squads and help some of the committee members to correct their fundamental attitude toward the masses. This pushed the ideological building of the Party committee one new step further.

One member of the standing committee of the Party committee and deputy political commissar was an old comrade. He began to take part in revolution at the age of 13 and earned merits during the years of war. When he first stayed at selected spots in a specific squad, he thought: "I suffered more than the fighters, my merits are greater than those of the fighters and my consciousness is higher than theirs, so what have I got to learn from them?" As a result, every time he went down he stayed at the company headquarters instead of at the squad. He either "instructed" the cadres or "wished" the squad or platoon would do this or that. Although he had the desire to identify himself with the fighters, he never achieved much in this respect.

Later after studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "One of the questions of principle for the leaders is to strive to avoid becoming arrogant," he realized that he had the air of an "official" and that he would not be able to lead the fighters to develop well the working style of arduous struggle and persevere in the correct political orientation if he did not struggle against arrogance and self-complacency and drop his official air. Thus he moved his baggage to the squad to sleep and eat together with the fighters, examined and criticized the "theory that the leadership is wise" and the "theory that the masses is backward," humbly learned from the fighters' good way of thinking and good qualities, and continued to temper and remold himself among the masses.

During the past two years or so he lived in the squad for more than 190 days, whereby he brought about a great spiritual change in himself. The fighters said: "The deputy political commissar has a vigorous fighting spirit and looks young. He is our vanguard in our advance." He himself also felt that his revolutionary youth was invigorated by the fighters' advanced ideas.

After establishing the viewpoint of "the masses are the true heroes," members of the Party committee sincerely learned from the masses. Some of them studied Chairman Mao's works together with the fighters and humbly learned from the fighters' proletarian character of remaining loyal to the Party and loyal to the people. Some of them took part in bivouac training so as to learn from the fighters their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death during marches. Some of them drew water, swept the floor and did guard duty together with the fighters so as to learn from the fighters constantly the original identity of the working people.

Once when a Party committee member and deputy head of the regimental political department went to reap paddy together with the fighters, he got three blisters on his hand on the very first day. He thought: "I am old, so I cannot compete with those young fellows any more. Let me reap less!" But later he thought again: "Is age the only reason?" During a rest period he discovered that more than 30 fighters in the company had blisters on their hands, but they still worked as energetically as "little tigers"! What a big difference there was between himself and the fighters!

Now he recalled Chairman Mao's instructions "We must serve as 'officials' as well as common people" as well as the days when the fighters were so zealous in the battlefields chasing the enemy and climbing mountains even when they had bloody blisters on their hands and feet. He also recalled the fighters' heroic spirit of resolutely defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the first line of three-support and two-military work. Then suddenly he realized: The reason was not his age but his low regard for the continuation of revolution and his poor fighting spirit as compared with the masses.

From then on he imposed stricter requirements on himself. During the period of supporting the Left, fatigue brought on a relapse of his stomach and lung troubles and he could neither eat nor sleep well. But every time when he recalled the fighters' spirit in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, he felt that he was filled with strength. He insisted on going to factories, workshops and schools to publicize the Party's policies during the day, going deep among the masses to perform meticulous ideological and political work in the evening and reading late at night. He was thus highly praised by the masses for his vigorous revolutionary spirit. Even he himself said: "If we use the viewpoint of one divided into two to look at ourselves, impose the standards of the proletarian advanced elements on ourselves, and compare ourselves with the revolutionary spirit of the fighters, we shall be able to speed up our progress in ideological revolutionization."

Bring About a Political Atmosphere in Which the Masses Are Concerned Over the Ideological Revolutionization of the Party Committee

The following incident happened in the spot in which another member of the standing committee of the Party committee and regimental deputy political commissar stayed: After several educational movements against self-conceit and self-complacency, the "Steel Eighth Company" which remained an advanced collective for many consecutive years made improvements in various items of work. Upon noticing that this heroic company had made a new step forward, this deputy political commissar consciously or subconsciously betrayed his feeling of "this is about enough."

At a meeting for squad affairs one of the fighters solemnly criticized him. "Deputy political commissar, I think you are acting in a conceited manner without knowing it yourself. At present what affects our company's progress is still conceit and self-complacency." This deputy political commissar was caught by surprise: "You mean there is conceit and self-complacency in the

Eighth Company?" But he conscientiously listened to the views of this fighter and discovered that what this fighter said was indeed very much to the point. He thought: Why did I fail to notice the problems of the company? It was because I was blinded by conceit and self-complacency. So he took the initiative to struggle against conceit and self-complacency in the squad in which he stayed at selected spots and at a meeting of armymen in the company; and urged the company to develop an educational movement against conceit and self-complacency. From then on the Eighth Company again advanced vigorously.

From this incident the Party committee realized that the fighters would often promptly discover problems of the Party committee members and should therefore be given a free hand so that every fighter might become concerned over the revolutionized building of the Party committee. To reach this goal the Party committee first organized the fighters to study Chairman Mao's writings related to the building of the Party committee so as to make them realize that to do a good job in the ideological building of the Party committee was an important matter concerning the leading of troops to carry out and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and that by so doing the fighters could help the Party committee to acquire enthusiasm in doing a good job in revolutionized building.

In the meantime, the Party committee also convened meetings periodically for the fighters to talk about and criticize the cadres so that the latter could seriously listen to the critical views of the masses. It also mobilized the Party committee members to make voluntary confessions to the fighters and to solicit the criticism and help of the masses actively.

The deputy secretary of the regimental Party committee, who was concurrently the regimental commander, was influenced by the bourgeois military line and once erroneously thought: "Military cadres are to grasp military affairs and political cadres are to grasp political affairs; and it would be all right as long as everyone does a good job in the task of which one is in charge," thus separating military affairs from politics. However, upon discovering this ideological tendency of his, fighters of the squad in which he stayed at selected spots studied the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference together with him and helped him to raise his understanding of the relation of the unity of opposites between military affairs and politics. With the help of the fighters he learned to handle the relation between politics and military affairs better, used politics to command military affairs and further stepped up military training in the unit.

Regarding Selected Spots in Which Party Committee Members Stay As "Mirrors" for Judging the Ideological Building of the Party Committee

This regimental Party committee realized through practice: Work of the Party committee can be judged by the basic level because selected spots in which Party committee members stay is a microcosm of the basic level which can serve as a "mirror" reflecting the progress of the ideological building of the Party committee and the problems arising out of the ideological building of the Party committee. If we constantly use this "mirror" to look at the Party

committee and to look for problems, we shall be able to keep the head of the Party committee cool while it advances along the broad way of revolutionization, to make the progress greater and greater and to do a better and better job in the revolutionized and military building of the unit.

The Second Artillery Company was a backward company for many years. In the past, both work teams sent here to stay in selected spots by the superior organization came to the conclusion that it was several of the "well set" backward fighters that prevented this company from advancing. The work teams sent down here did do a lot of work on them and the backward fighters themselves did change a little; but as soon as the work teams left the former situation was restored. Thus the regimental political commissar came to the Eighth Squad of this company to stay at selected spots to change the backward situation of this company. However, he worked out a plan beforehand to help the backward fighters.

One day one of the fighters in the squad advised him to conduct some investigation and study before he applied his plan for improving the backward fighters because Chairman Mao taught us: "Conclusions are produced at the end of an investigation of the situation, not at the beginning." Another fighter asked him: "Why is it that although fighters joined the Army at the same time, when they are assigned to the 'Steel Eighth Company' they become advanced but when they are assigned to our company they become backward?"

Chairman Mao's teaching and questions asked by the fighters made him think deeply: "Now, I fixed the framework before conducting investigation and study. Is this not idealist transcendentalism?" So he threw away the old framework and went deep among the masses to conduct investigation and study. Now he discovered that some of the cadres in the company only busied themselves with production but neglected to grasp ideological work.

To correct this situation, he helped the cadres of the company to hold a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class to elevate their understanding of the great significance of grasping ideological work and render active and incisive help to the backward fighters. In this way the Second Artillery Company as well as the backward fighters were changed greatly. The fighters said: Revolutionization of the leading cadres has activated the revolutionization of the company."

As a result of directly relying upon the masses, the consciousness of the members of this regimental Party committee was further elevated, their revolutionary will became more vigorous and their working style became more realistic. They personally dissected the sparrow, conducted investigation and study on the spot and guaranteed the Party committee's concrete leadership over the basic level. While they settled in a squad, they kept their eyes on the entire regiment, summed up and popularized typical examples and vigorously exercised leadership over the entire area. The fighters said happily: "Selected spots in which Party committee members stayed became 'advanced command posts' for the Party committee to do its leadership work well." Members of the Party committee also said with deep understanding: "Spots at the basic level

are like small furnaces. They 'melt' the 'squad members' together and make the area red. We must follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line closely and advance ceaselessly forward along the road of revolutionization."

* * *

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line, Minority Nationalities Cadres Are Growing Up and Maturing

- Large numbers of Yi nationality cadres are taking part in chou and hsien leadership work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 13, 1972)

Party organizations at various levels of Liangshan Yi Nationality Autonomous Chou in Szechwan Province have actively trained new cadres of the Yi nationality to fill the ranks of Party cadres and strengthen Party unity as well as unity among the nationalities.

Before the great cultural revolution, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Liangshan set in operation a counter-revolutionary revisionist cadre line, let slave-owners and their agents retain some important posts, and rejected as well as attacked revolutionary cadres from among the serfs who had shaken off the feudal yoke. In recent years, the Party organizations at various levels led the broad masses of serfs who had shaken off the feudal yoke and the Han nationality masses to expose and criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist cadre line. Party organizations at various levels have, in accordance with Chairman Mao's five conditions of training successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, trained and selected from the broad masses serfs who had shaken off the feudal yoke a number of Yi nationality cadres who had been tested in struggle.

At present, among the leading members of the nine hsien Party committees of the whole chou, some 51 percent of the cadres and Yi nationality Party members, and of the leading members in Party organizations in ch'ü, villages and communes, more than 80 percent of the cadres are Yi nationality Party members. The large number of newly promoted Yi nationality cadres are mostly from the serf background, and some of the cadres were themselves serfs. Among them, some have become leading cadres in the chou and hsien Party committees and some have become the No. 1 and No. 2 persons of leading bodies at the basic level.

In the course of training new Yi nationality cadres, Party organizations at various levels in Liangshan Yi Nationality Autonomous Chou have laid emphasis on grasping education in ideology and political line. By means of holding study classes and using the method of the old leading the new, they have helped them to read and study, unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and raised their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the light of the actual condition of the low cultural level of the Yi nationality cadres, they have at the same time set up more than 50 "May 7" schools in the whole hsien to help them learn not only revolutionary theory but also cultural knowledge. The Party organizations at various levels have

also by means of distributing various types of schools throughout the chou, raised the cultural level of the cadres. After on-the-job study and leaving production for study, the vast majority of Yi nationality cadres are able at present to study Chairman Mao's works and read Party documents and publications by themselves.

Some of the revolutionary old cadres in Liangshan Yi Nationality Autonomous Chou are warmly helping the new Yi nationality cadres with their study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as the general and specific policies of the Party and helping them to distinguish between Marxism and revisionism, and which is the correct line and which is the incorrect line, to enable the new cadres to obtain a concrete education on line.

In 1970, a learn-from-Tachai mass movement was launched in the chou. At that time, some of the new cadres, because of the lack of experience in struggle, were unable to grasp the essentials in leadership work. Wang Hai-min, Party secretary of the autonomous chou thereupon personally went to the basic level cadre study class held by the revolutionary committee of the chou to carry out education for everyone on the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party and led these cadres on a visit to Walikou commune of Meiku hsien, an advanced typical example in learning from Tachai, to study.

Wang Hai-min, who used to be a serf, was an old Yi nationality cadre who joined the Red Army in 1935. In spite of his age and illness, leading the cadres he covered the 40 li of tortuous mountain trail, climbed to Walikou commune situated more than 2,400 meters above sea level, for a visit, and explained to them how the mountainous land, which formerly has to be plowed with a sharp blade and where seeding could only be carried out with the help of a fire, had today become a big stable and high yield field with guaranteed harvest unaffected by drought and flooding. Why was it that the serfs who were treated like cattle in the past could rise to become their own masters and live the happy life of the present? With the living facts of Walikou commune he explained that learning from Tachai meant using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people, maintaining politics in command, and giving impetus to the development of the learn-from-Tachai in agriculture in the whole chou.

Party member He-i-po is a Party member with a serf background and a political instructor for the militia company of Panp'o commune, Leipo hsien. Since his election as deputy secretary of the new hsien Party committee, the No. 1 and the No. 2 persons of the hsien Party committee have been actively and patiently helping him in the study of Chairman Mao's work and in the comprehension and implementation of the Party's general and specific policies which enabled him to make very rapid progress. By setting the pace in the study of Chairman Mao's works, in vigorously grasping class struggle and line struggle and in taking part in collective production and labor, he has scored outstanding gains in grasping revolution and stimulating production, and the Panp'o commune in which he stayed has become an advanced unit in the whole chou.

* * *

Ardently and Seriously Help Nationalities Cadres with Book-Reading

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 13, 1972)

Party organizations at various levels in Hainan Tibetan Nationality Autonomous Chou, Tsinghai Province, are earnestly helping the cadres of various nationalities with the conscientious study of the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, raising their awareness of the struggle between the two lines and strengthening their consciousness of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Among the people of the Tibetan, Hui, Salar and Han nationalities living in Hainan Tibetan Nationality Autonomous Chou, some 60 percent belong to the Tibetan nationality. After the liberation, particularly since the great proletarian cultural revolution, cadres of the minority nationalities have been rapidly growing up. At present, the total number of cadres of the minority nationalities in the whole chou has increased by 11.8 percent over that before the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the number of Party cadres with minority nationality background in Party committees at various levels has increased by nearly 43 percent. The vast majority of minority nationality cadres in this autonomous chou has been taken from among peasants and pastoral people. They are active and enthusiastic in work, conversant with the local situation, and able to form close ties with the masses, and many of them have rich experience in basic level work.

To help them raise their theoretical level of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and strengthen their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party organization of the autonomous chou holds many study classes, organizes the minority cadres to study the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, and sums up the lesson of their experience in line struggle.

K'a-ts'ai-chia, a deputy secretary of the CCP T'ungte hsien committee, is a Tibetan nationality cadre who has taken part in the revolution for more than 20 years. He once slackened on reading and study, relied on his own idea of doing work and substituted feelings for policy. The leading comrades of the autonomous chou and the other members of the hsien Party committee helped him to sum up in time the lesson of his experience and directed him to read conscientiously. He studied such works as Engels' "Anti-Dühring" and Chairman Mao's "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and energetically washed away his idealist spirit. On the 6,500 square kilometers plateau pastureland, he visited all the production brigades of the hsien, spending two-thirds of his time living among the pastoral people, going deep among them for investigation and study and carrying out work in meticulous observance of the policies of the Party. Together with the other members of the hsien Party committee, he also summed up and popularized the experience of such advanced typical examples as the Hopei commune Party committee and fine herdsman Ch'ieh-lo, which enabled the learn-from-Tachai mass movement in the livestock-breeding industry to develop healthily in the whole hsien.

The Party organization of Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Chou has been paying attention to helping the minority nationality cadres in combining theory with reality and raising their awareness of the struggle between the two roads and the two lines. In the light of the peculiarities of the counter-revolutionary sabotaging activities of the class enemies, Party organizations at various levels are assisting the minority nationality cadres with the study of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao's teachings on class and class struggle, and strengthening their comprehension of the Party's basic line throughout the historical period of socialism.

K'o-pa, a member of the autonomous chou Party committee, is the secretary of the Party branch of T'at'ung production brigade in Hsinghai hsien. Some of the people in this production brigade once wrongly thought that all the class enemies had been dragged out after the great cultural revolution and that "the wolves have been separated from the lambs," and because of that, slackened his class vigilance. Wearing the mantles of "nationality" and "religion," the class enemies seized the opportunity to sow dissension in an effort to sabotage unity among the nationalities. K'o-pa thereupon organized the pastoral people of various nationalities to study Chairman Mao's works in conjunction with the realities of class struggle, vigorously criticized the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, hit out at the class enemies and further strengthened unity among the pastoral people of various nationalities. The floruishing development of revolution and production has enabled this production brigade to become an advanced collective in the whole hsien.

Party organizations at various levels in Hainan Tibetan Nationality Autonomous Chou have also directed minority nationality cadres to integrate conscientious reading with the remolding of their world outlook. By organizing them to go to the countryside and pasture lands for participation in the three great revolutionary movements together with the poor and lower-middle peasants as well as the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and by visiting the poor and aiding the suffering, the Party cadres stimulate their ideological revolutionization. At the same time, by grasping typical cases and setting examples, they let some of the minority nationality cadres whose political progress is quicker to introduce their experience in conscientious reading and remolding world outlook. In the light of the ideological condition of some of the minority nationality cadres, they have held study classes, directed them to read seriously and to combat self and repudiate revisionism, and raised their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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Boldly Make Use of Minority Nationality Cadres in the Three Great Revolutionary Struggles

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 13, 1972)

Party organizations at various levels of Tulufan hsien in Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region are seriously training and boldly making use of local cadres. A large number of fine elements from some minority nationalities have been promoted to leadership posts at various levels, and they are actively playing their part in socialist revolution and construction. At present, the vast majority of leadership cadres at various levels in the hsien are minority nationality cadres, and among cadres at the hsien and commune levels, the number of minority nationality cadres has risen from the 72 percent before the great proletarian cultural revolution to 81 percent at present.

Party organizations at various levels in Tulufan hsien look upon the training of minority nationality cadres as an important issue in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. By adopting various methods they have helped the minority nationality cadres raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle and sent them to the three great revolutionary struggles to weather the storm and see the world.

Party member Mai-mai-t'i Yü-su-fu was transferred in the early part of 1971 to serve as secretary for the Party committee of Hungch'i commune which was seriously ravaged by sandstorms, and at the beginning he was apprehensive of the difficulties ahead. The leadership cadres of the hsien Party committee helped him with the study of Chairman Mao's work, and on looking back on the process of his growth nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought, his confidence was strengthened. After his arrival at Hungch'i commune, he relied on the masses, vigorously grasped class struggle, went deep into 50 production brigades and sandstorm centers for investigation and study, and by summing up the experience of the masses in guarding against sandstorms and controlling sand, mobilized the masses of the whole commune to control the sandstorms and won a bumper harvest in food grain for the summer of 1971.

When the 22 year old P'a-t'a-erh T'o-hu-ti first became secretary of the Party branch for Huayüan production brigade of P'ut'ao commune, some of the people were afraid that he might not be able to shoulder the load. The Party committee of the commune warmly helped him politically and actively supported nim in his work. P'a-t'a-erh T'o-hu-ti formed close ties with the masses, bravely shouldered the heavy load and brought about a new atmosphere in revolution and production in Huayüan production brigade. In 1967, Huayüan production brigade planned to construct a small hydro-electric power station. The site was selected and machinery was obtained. However, some of the people insisted that the construction of an electric station was technical work, and as the production brigade had no technicians, the construction was never carried out. Last January, P'a-t'a-erh T'o-hu-ti organized the cadres and commune members to study such teachings of Chairman Mao as "Relying on our own efforts" and "Struggling hard amid difficulties," criticized the do-nothing mentality and with their own hands built the electric power station. After nine months of struggle the electric station was completed and thrown into production.

Party organizations at various levels in Tulufan hsien, while boldly making use of the minority nationality cadres, are also paying attention to helping them raise their awareness of class struggle. Hsinfu production brigade of Shengkung commune once had ten pit wells that had all gone dry. There was no water for irrigation and the class enemies seized the opportunity to spread superstitious ideas to sabotage the work of opening wells and drawing water. The Party organizations were aware that this was a sharp class struggle and thereupon organized the local nationality cadres to study seriously Chairman Mao's teachings on class and class struggle and to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the minds of the cadres. After the raising of their awareness, the cadres led the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to expose and attack the sabotaging activities of the class enemies. At the same time by carrying on practice side by side with investigation, they successfully experimented with the manual drilling of mechanical wells to obtain water from deep down in the earth. The whole production brigade opened 14 mechanical wells which not only guaranteed a supply of water for the more than 3,000 mow of farmland, but also increased the area of farmland by more than 400 mow. Because of adequate water supply, consecutive bumper harvests in agricultural production have been scored by the whole production brigade for the past several years.

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RURAL CADRES

Step Up Education on Line and Policies for Basic-Level Cadres in the Countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 13, 1972)

(NCNA Harbin, January 11, 1972) The CCP Suihua hsien committee of Heilungkiang Province, by developing penetratingly education in ideology and political line, has continually raised the consciousness of the basic-level cadres to the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and pushed forward the flourishing development of the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture mass movement. The situation in revolution and production is getting better and better.

In 1971, Suihua hsien experienced a severe spring drought as well as waterlogging, yet the agricultural harvest was still above that of the historically highest record in 1970. The average per-mow yield of grain in the whole hsien reached 414 catties to top the guideline laid down in the "Program." The average per-mow yield of soya bean also rose from the 235 catties of the previous year to 257 catties, making a new contribution toward construction.

The CCP Shuihua hsien committee attaches great importance to the ideological building of the basic-level cadres, regularly acquaints itself with and studies their ideological condition, and in the light of some main problems, conducts education in ideology and political line for them. In the early part of last year, when drawing up plans for agricultural production, the hsien Party committee discovered the fact that some of the basic-level cadres were satisfied with the achievement they had made in the previous year, and because of that, lacked concrete planning to win a bigger agricultural harvest in the coming year. In the light of this condition, the hsien Party committee decided to carry out education in ideology and political line on the cadres of the whole hsien centering on the content of guarding against conceit and doing away with complacency. The hsien Party committee first carried out an open-door rectification and set the pace in guarding against conceit and doing away with complacency. Members of the committee studied Chairman Mao's directive "Guide against arrogance. For anyone in a leading position, this is a matter of principle" and actively carried out criticism and self-criticism. At the same time, by adopting the method of inviting in and stepping out, they listened extensively to the views of the commune and production brigade cadres as well as those of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and that enabled the members of the hsien Party committee to learn a profound lesson.

Led by the leading members of the hsien Party committee, cadres of Party committees of communes and Party branches of production brigade also looked upon the guarding against conceit and doing away with complacency as an important part of the content in the education in ideology and line. Ch'inchia commune was an advanced unit in the hsien and complacency and conceit existed in varying degrees among its cadres. The Party committee of the commune

held in time a study class, inviting the cadres of production brigades and production teams as well as poor and lower-middle peasants to attend. Everyone applied the one divided into two concept to examine the previous stage of work, discovered shortcomings, gravely criticized the mood of conceit, raised understanding and gave impetus to the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture mass movement. Last year, the whole commune again won a new bumper harvest in agriculture, and the per-mow yield of grain rose from the 509 catties of the year before to 529 catties.

In the course of going deep into the basic level for investigation and study, the CCP Suihua hsien committee discovered that the feeling of timidity and "work is hard, and production is difficult" generally existed among the leadership cadres of backward brigades. The hsien Party committee decided to help the cadres of the backward brigades establish the lofty aspiration of changing their wayward physiognomy as an important content of carrying out education in ideology and political line on them. The hsien Party committee and the Party committees of the various communes on the one hand transferred from organs of the hsien and communes a number of cadres and sent them separately deep into the backward brigades to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought, to strengthen education in ideology and political line on the cadres and commune members of these brigades. On the other hand they selected typical examples, and by using them to educate the cadres and commune members of these backward brigades, stirred them to rise in greater vigor and catch up with the advanced.

In 1970, the average per-mow yield of grain in Minchi commune reached the guideline laid down in the "Program," however, because of the lack of confidence among cadres of some of the backward brigades in changing their wayward physiognomy, the output of grain remained comparatively low. In the light of this condition, the Party committee of the commune summed up in time the experience of Yungan production brigade in changing from a backward to an advanced state.

Yungan production brigade was formerly a backward brigade whose average per-mow yield hardly reached 100 catties. In 1968, Liu Wen-hua, the secretary of the Party branch of the production brigade led the cadres and commune members to learn from Tachai. After several years of arduous struggle, the output of grain in the whole brigade began to rise rapidly. By 1970, the per-mow yield of grain reached 440 catties to top the "Program," and with a single bound it became an advanced brigade. Organized and led by the Party committee of the commune, cadres and commune members from some of the neighboring backward brigades went to visit and learn from the Yungan production brigade and were greatly enlightened and educated.

At present of the more than one hundred backward brigades in the whole hsien more than half have changed from the backward to the advanced after the education in ideology and line, and of the remainder, varying degree of changes have also appeared in their physiognomy.

The CCP Suihua hsien committee has looked upon the carrying out of policy education on the basic-level cadres and raising their consciousness of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as an important part

of the content of line education. In the light of the fact that some of the cadres were not familiar with Party policies, while other cadres when implementing policies were sometime influenced by selfish thought, the hsien Party committee called a meeting to be attended by principal leading members of the communes and brigades. By studying over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party" as well as the various economic policies of the Party for the countryside, they profoundly realized the relationship between policy and line, and the awareness of everyone to the importance of implementing various economic policies of the Party for the countryside was raised. Following that, the hsien Party committee once more summed up the experience of Ch'inchia production brigade belonging to the Ch'inchia commune in implementing the various economic policies of the Party for the countryside, and called on on-the-spot meetings in Ch'inchia production brigade. At the meeting, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, everybody deeply criticized the wrong "Left" and Right ideologies that were in contravention of the economic policies of the Party for the countryside, drew the line of distinction between many policies, and raised their policy level in a big way. Since then, the broad masses of basic-level cadres have by actively propagating policies to the masses and conscientiously laying down various Party policies with the masses, stimulated the penetrating development of the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture movement.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

Sinkiang Develops Local Industry

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jan. 16, 1972)

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region built 450 small and medium-sized enterprises in the past two years and more since the ninth party congress in 1969, guided by its line of unity for victory. they are in the coal mining, iron and steel, power, machine-building, chemical, building material, non-ferrous metals, textile, paper manufacturing, leather and food processing industries.

this has spurred the advance of socialist construction in this vast northwestern chinese border region. the living standards of the local people of various nationalities have been steadily rising.

sinkiang's extensive natural resources provide a big potential for developing industry. with the attention of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee, sinkiang set up a number of modern industrial enterprises after liberation. since the ninth party congress, the region's party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels have made further efforts to carry out the general principle for developing the national economy, "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." party leadership over industrial production has been strengthened while agricultural production has been firmly grasped. cadres and the people repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist stuff such as "border regions are backward" which the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi advocated. they deepened education in ideology and political line last year. the cadres and masses heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. this raised their enthusiasm for running industry and local industry surged ahead.

sinkiang follows the principle of a mass movement to use local materials and start with local methods that are gradually combined with modern methods. in the summer of 1970 the revolutionary committee of jochiang county on the edge of the eastern takla makan desert organized a number of poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and technicians to build a 250-kilowatt hydro-electric power station in 110 days. yehcheng county used to rely on other places for coal. it activated the local people in early march of 1971 to locate coal deposits on a mountain some 5,000 metres above sea level. as soon as they found point with deposit of good-quality coal, they started mining by indigenous methods while the mine was under construction. the output rose steadily in the past few months. the shengli commune of the palikun kazakh autonomous county is situated by the side of palikun lake which contains a high saltpetre content. the commune revolutionary committee organized peasants to build a small chemical works to produce sodium sulfide.

most of these new factories and mines are set up in farming and stockbreeding areas according to unified state plans so as to be near to both raw materials and local markets. a considerable number of local industries have been set up in kezlesu, payingholen, tahcheng and other areas which had a poor industrial

foundation before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the changchi hui autonomous chou set up in the past two years more than 60 small factories and mines covering iron and steel, coal, cement, machinery, chemicals, paper making and sugar refining.

the majority of the counties have set up small coal mines. before liberation there were few workshops in sinkiang making farm implements. now nearly every county has plants that make and repair farm machines. many people's communes have set up such stations and workshops processing farm tools.

all this has been or great help to agricultural and pastoral production and improved the living standards of the people. the building of a great number of small hydro-electric power stations has provided motive force for mechanizing or semi-mechanizing the agricultural, pastoral and sideline production. the ketzulitake people's commune in ahketao county on the pamirs tapped rich coal resources by opening three small coal mines, and the local people, the khalkhas, can use coal for fuel instead of dung. out of public accumulation funds derived from mining, the commune purchased tractors, lorries, carts, insecticide and chemical fertilizer to facilitate agriculture and livestock breeding.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

East China Hsien Builds Small Hydro-Electric Power Stations

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jan. 17, 1972)

yungchun county of fukien province, east china, has mobilized the masses and built small and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations through self-reliance.

all the communes and 96 per cent of the production brigades in the county now have electricity, and in some areas, a rural power supply network is taking shape. this plays a positive role in promoting agriculture and local industry.

employing indigenous methods, the county successfully built a power station with a generating capacity of over 1,000 kilowatts in ten months last year. the builders drew on past experience in building the many small stations with capacities ranging from several to dozens of kilowatts. the project consisted of a stone dam, 65 tunnels and aqueducts and a 12.5-kilometre-long canal skirting a mountain slope. the station's first power generating unit with a capacity of 1,250 kilowatts is in operation.

this county is an advanced unit of southern china's mountainous areas in developing rural hydro-electrification by self-reliance under the guidance of chairman mao's

proletarian revolutionary line. in the autumn of 1969, the ministry of water conservancy and power held an on-the-spot meeting in the county, and summed up and popularized its experience in building small hydro-electric power stations by relying on the masses.

since then, the county has made further progress. power stations have increased from 124 to 166. total generating capacity has risen from 4,000 to 6,400 kilowatts. most of the 20 and more production brigades without power stations have built small ones of their own. many communes and brigades now have power stations with a generating capacity above 100 kilowatts.

kueiyang commune has in the past two years added six new stations with a total capacity of 190 kilowatts to the former six of 75 kilowatts in all. tanu commune's hankou brigade built a station with a capacity of 150 kilowatts and tateh brigade built one with 125 kilowatts in addition to a 20-kilowatt station they each had. these stations were built by the commune members with expenses defrayed by the communes and some help from the state.

the county also completed water conservancy projects, including electric pumping stations, water turbine pumping stations, ponds, reservoirs and other projects. the irrigated acreage was expanded and water was led to much arid high land. grain output registered marked increase.

high up in a mountain, yutou commune's hungshan production brigade with 62 households has freed women from household chores, such as husking rice and other grain by manual labour and women took part in field work, after a power station was built and machines installed. this made it possible for the brigade to expand its paddy fields from some 10 hectares to over 20, and switch from single to double cropping. total grain output increased by 30 per cent after the station was built. and the brigade developed a diversified economy and further consolidated the collective economy.

the many small hydro-electric power stations speeded up the development of coal, iron, cement, chemical fertilizer, machine building and other local industries. the 1971 total industrial output value of the 66 factories in the county was twice that of 1969, and now accounts for over one-third of the gross output value of industry and agriculture. those local industrial branches which directly serve agricultural production made particularly fast progress. the county's total output of chemical fertilizer last year reached 27,000 tons, and that of cement 8,800 tons. many water turbines were manufactured. all this has been of great help to agricultural production.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Low-Lying Alkaline Land Gives High Yield

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jan. 17, 1972)

the hotse administrative region of shantung province in east china has transformed alkaline land into paddy fields and achieved good harvests on a large acreage. total grain output in 1971 was 30 per cent above the previous year and per hectare yield reached an all-time high. the 32,600 hectares of newly reclaimed paddy fields averaged 3.4 tons per hectare. this formerly grain-deficient region now has surplus grain. this was achieved by self-reliance and hard struggle in deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture.

the hotse region is in the lower reaches of the yellow river and is bounded in the east by the grand canal. before liberation, under the rule of the reactionary classes, water was never harnessed and the river dykes were in disrepair. the yellow river and the grand canal breached on 50 occasions from 1911 to 1949, causing great hardships in production and to the livelihood of the poor and lower-middle peasants. the land became seriously alkaline.

under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the party and aided by the state after liberation, the commune members brought the collective strength of the cooperatives and communes into action to harness river water and transform alkaline land and scored certain successes. interference and sabotage by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line held back improvement of the alkaline, water-logged and low-lying land. 330,000 hectares gave low yield or none every year and the peasants depended on grain from the state.

the cadres and commune members during the great proletarian cultural revolution roundly criticised liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and studied chairman mao's works. their thinking has undergone profound changes. they are more determined to transform nature and have undertaken a mass movement to learn from tachai.

leading members of the party committee and revolutionary committee of the administrative region in the winter of 1970 went to the communes and production brigades to study the terrain and the rivers and asked the old poor peasants for suggestions on how to improve the land.

the lukou commune in liangshan county is located on a vast tract of low-lying alkaline land. responding to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the poor and lower-middle peasants launched a farm construction movement in 1965. they built drainage and irrigation projects and diverted yellow river water to irrigate farmland. 1,000 hectares were planted to rice that year and output was double that on dry land.

leading members of the administrative regional party committee and the revolutionary committee made investigations in most of the communes and production brigades throughout the region in about one month. they discovered more than

20 production brigades which had succeeded in growing rice. these typical examples raised their confidence that the backward conditions in the region could be changed if they persisted in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. they concluded that turning the low-lying alkaline land into paddy fields was a good method. then they decided to start a mass movement to build water conservancy projects and turn large tracts of land into paddy fields. they put proletarian politics in command to revolutionize the people's ideology. they carried out deep education in ideology and political line among the cadres and commune members to raise their will to turn the poor land into paddy fields in a revolutionary spirit. leading members also went to the water conservancy projects and summed up and popularized advanced experience.

under unified planning the region adhered to the principle having communes and production brigades build the projects. this brought the socialist enthusiasm of the masses into fuller play. the people of a county close to the river displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in completing a project to divert water from the yellow river into the fields. all communes and production brigades of the county took part in the work in the winter of 1970 and the next spring. they dug more than 6 million cubic metres of earthwork and completed the project which both irrigates and drains the fields. they also turned 6,000 hectares of land into paddy fields which averaged three tons of rice per hectare.

the yinshan people's commune of liangshan county had over 660 hectares of land which were cut off from the yellow river by a mountain. the fields could not be irrigated by river water. the commune members of several production brigades joined efforts to dig a 90-metre-long tunnel through the mountain and built a 7-kilometre-long trunk canal and about 100 branch canals to lead water into the fields.

more than 6,000 irrigation canals, 80 pumping stations and 4,300 pump wells were built in the winter of 1970 and the next spring. large tracts of land were then turned into paddy fields. the region had more than 100,000 hectares of irrigated land and has created 66,000 hectares giving high stable yields. this was double the total amount of such land created in the previous 20 post-liberation years.

the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of the region are busy building more water conservancy projects to ensure a good harvest this year.

FILM PROJECTION TEAMS

Film Projecting Teams in Mountainous Central China Autonomous Hsien

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 17, 1972)

the chengpu miab autonomous county in hunan province, central china, which was incredibly backward before liberation, now has one film projecting team for each of its 27 communes. carrying portable projectors with them, the teams make the rounds of the mountain villages. their filmshows are warmly welcomed by the local people.

chengpu county is mountainous. it is populated by people of a dozen nationalities including miao, yao, li, hui and han. most of them had never seen a film show before liberation under the exploitation and oppression by the kuomintang reactionaries. cinemas were built in the countyseat and a few mobile film projecting teams were set up after liberation. however, because of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the teams seldom went to the remote mountain villages.

then came the great proletarian cultural revolution. unswervingly carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the chengpu county party committee paid close attention to the cultural life of the poor and lower-middle peasants. to raise the consciousness of the film projecting teams in serving the poor and lower-middle peasants, the county party committee gave them education in ideology and political line. at the same time, it organized more such teams. by 1971, film projecting teams were set up in all the 27 people's communes of the county under commune management.

conscientiously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, and adhering to the concept of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, comrades on the teams developed the revolutionary spirit of defying high mountains, dangerous trails and bad weather to bring film shows to the villagers.

tayang people's commune is located at a out-of-the-way place. over 2,600 people of various nationalities live in 58 scattered mountain villages. yet, the commune's projecting team ensured that none of the 58 villages was neglected. one evening after it just finished showing a film, comrades on the team heard that an old poor peasant woman of miao nationality living some four kilometres away missed the show due to her infirmity. acting upon chairman mao's teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly", the team carried the projector and set out at once to where the old woman lived. there, they showed the film again. when chairman mao appeared on the screen, the old woman was moved and said to the projecting team members: "i'am over 90 years old. never before had i seen such a good film brought to my door. i must thank our great leader chairman mao."

since the teams have begun regular film shows at the local people's communes and production brigades, the masses can see new films in time and get timely education.

last year, the people of various nationalities saw in good time films of the model revolutionary theatrical works such as "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "the red lantern" and "shachiapang", and newsreels and documentaries showing the great victories in china's socialist revolution and construction. after seeing the documentary "the red flag canal" showing how the linhsien people improved farming conditions by self-reliance, the cadres and commune members of the yuping production brigade, who were then digging canals, were determined to do the job better and quicklier. in three months they dug a 200-metre water tunnel and a three-kilometre-long ditch winding through mountain slope.

members of the film projecting teams were chosen from among the educated young commune members. they show films in the evening and participate in productive labour by day, and during intervals read newspapers to the commune members, teach them revolutionary songs or give short theatrical performances. the local people praise them as both mao tsetung thought propagandists and good commune members.

the film projecting teams had the warm support of the workers of the hunan film projector plant who cherished profound class feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants. they designed and made whole sets of equipment including small portable projectors and generators, screens and loudspeakers and improved old-type projectors, all sold at cheaper prices.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CHEN YI

Somali, French, Iranian, Sudanese, Yugoslav Foreign Ministers Send Messages of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1972)

omar arteh, foreign secretary of the somali democratic republic, and maurice schumann, foreign minister of the republic of france, have sent messages to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chen yi.

messages of condolence have also been received by chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister of the people's republic of china, from abbas ali khalattari, minister of foreign affairs of iran, and dr. mansour khalid, minister for foreign affairs of the democratic republic of the sudan.

mirko tepavac, secretary for foreign affairs of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, has also expressed his condolences on the death of comrade chen yi in a message to acting foreign minister chi peng-fei.

somali foreign secretary omar arteh says in his message, "the government and people of the somali democratic republic have learnt with great sorrow the untimely death of marshal chen yi, foreign minister. allow me to extend to the government and people of the people's republic of china our heartfelt condolences on the loss of the great son of china and dedicated revolutionary. kindly convey to the bereaved family our great sorrow and condolences."

french foreign minister maurice schumann says in his message, "i have learnt with deep regret the death of mr. chen yi, vice-premier and foreign minister of the people's republic of china.

"on this sad occasion, i extend to you my sincere condolences which i would be obliged to you for conveying to the family of mr. chen yi."

iranian foreign minister abbas ali khalattari says in his message of condolence, "it is with much sorrow that i have learned of the demise of his excellency marshal chen yi.

"i hasten to extend to your excellency and through you to the bereaved family my heart-beat condolences and sympathy for this sad loss."

the message of sudanese foreign minister mansour khalid says that with deep sorrow and regret he has learnt of the demise of minister of foreign affairs mr. chen yi. "please accept, your excellency, my sincere sympathies and heartfelt condolences to you, the government and the people of china and to the bereaved family," he added.

yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs mirko tepavac says in his message of condolence, "we are aware of the great loss that the chinese people and your ministry have sustained owing to the passing away of this outstanding statesman and deserving fighter of the chinese revolution."

CHINA AND DENMARK

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Congratulates Queen of Denmark for Succession to Throne

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1972)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to her majesty margrethe ii, queen of denmark, extending congratulations on her succession to the throne. the message reads:

her majesty margrethe ii, queen of denmark,

copenhagen

on the occasion of your succession to the throne, i extend to you my congratulations. may the friendly relations between china and denmark further develop.

tung pi-wu
vice-chairman of
the people's republic of china

january 17, 1972

Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Tenders Condolences on Demise of Danish King at Embassy of Kingdom of Denmark in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1972)

chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei called at the embassy of the kingdom of denmark in peking this morning, tendering condolences on the death of frederik the ninth, king of denmark.

a portrait of king frederik the ninth was hung in the hall of the embassy, and placed by its sides were wreaths presented by tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council.

also calling at the embassy to tender condolences were han hsu, director of the protocol department, and tang hai-kuang, deputy director of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND GUINEA

President Sekou Toure Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1972)

ahmed sekou toure; president of the republic of guinea, has sent a message of condolence to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sympathy and condolences on the passing away of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

"we were greatly shocked to learn of the passing away of marshal chen yi, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china and a great freedom fighter. i request your excellency to convey to the revolutionary family of the deceased and to the chinese government and the entire chinese people the sympathy and condolences cherished for them by the people and government of guinea and by myself. we are convinced that the contribution made by the departed comrade for the liberation and emancipation of great revolutionary china will make him immortal for ever not only in the minds of his comrades-in-arms, but also in the minds of the world people who love justice and freedom."

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1972)

amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister of iran, has sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincere condolences on the passing away of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

h.e. mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council,
people's republic of china.

the sad news of the demise of his excellency marshal chen yi has been received with deep regret.

it is with great sorrow that i should like to extend to your excellency my heartfelt sympathies and pay tribute to this great patriot by offering my sincere condolences to his bereaved family.

amir abbas hoveyda
prime minister of iran

CHINA AND JAPAN

Director of International Affairs Bureau of Japanese Socialist Party Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1972)

kanji kawasaki, director of the international affairs bureau of the japanese socialist party, left here for home by air today after a visit to china.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members and staff members of the china-japan friendship association, including hsiao hsiang-chien, chin su-cheng, hsu tsung-mao and wang yin.

masaki ino, head of the friendship visiting group of the "1970 society" of the japanese socialist party now visiting peking, and other japanese friends were present.

Headquarters of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Gives Cocktail Party, Japan-China Trade Organizations Hold New Year Gathering

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1972)

the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) gave a new year cocktail party in tokyo on the evening of january 14, according to a tokyo report. over 300 japanese people in the japan-china friendship movement attended the party. they expressed the resolve to strengthen unity and struggle in the new year for a further development of the militant friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples, for an early restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the overthrow of the reactionary sato government.

speeches were made at the party by hisao kuroda, chairman, and seimin miyazaki, director general, of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); shigeo adachi, representative of the metropolitan tokyo committee of the communist party of japan (left); shigeru ito, director of the bureau of national movement of the japanese socialist party; tomitaro kaneda, vice-chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan; tokumatsu sakamoto, director general of the japan committee for afro-asian people's solidarity, and others. they pointed out that the movement of the broad masses of the japanese people for japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations has become an irrisistible historical current. they expressed the determination to further strengthen their unity and strive in the new year for the overthrow of the reactionary sato government and an early restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china. they unanimously denounced the reactionary sato government for tailing after u.s. imperialism in pursuing an anti-china policy and plotting to create an "independent taiwan". they also denounced the okinawa "reversion" fraud of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries.

present at the party were chao tzu-jui, staff member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, chen tieh-kuei, captain of the chinese ocean-going freighter "shengli" now mooring in the port of tokyo, the crew of the freighter and huang wen-chin, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

a new year gathering was held in tokyo on january 12 by the liaison council of japan-china general trade, the japan international trade promotion association and the japan-china fishery association. more than 700 japanese figures in the japan-china friendship movement and engaging in japan-china trade were present at the gathering.

the gathering was presided over by takamaru morita, executive director of the japan international trade promotion association, and addressed by kaheita okazaki, representative of the liaison council of japan-china general trade, teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan international trade promotion association and ekuchi jisaku, chairman of the japan-china fishery

association. with full confidence in victory, they reviewed the rapid development of japan-china friendship in the past year and denounced the sato government for undermining japan-china friendship and obstructing the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations. they expressed the determination to further strengthen the unity with the japanese people of all walks of life and continue to struggle for fresh victories this year.

proposing toasts at the gathering, aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, expressed the hope that he will do his utmost to work for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations in the new year.

seamen of the chinese ocean-going freighters "shengli" and "yancheng" now calling at the ports of tokyo and yokohama were guests at the gathering.

among other guests were chao tzu-jui and wang tso-yu, staff members of the tokyo liaison office of china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

Japanese T.U. Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1972)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, today gave a banquet warmly welcoming the delegation of the general council of trade unions of japan and the federation of independent unions of japan with makoto ichikawa as its head and makishiro abe as its deputy head, and journalists accompanying the delegation.

comrade wang kuo-chuan made a speech. he warmly praised the japanese working class for its role as the main force in the struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

he said: "the past year saw a mounting struggle by the japanese people against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for friendship between japan and china and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. particularly the fraud of 'return' of okinawa concocted by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries has touched off wave upon wave of mass movements. this has dealt the u.s. and japanese reactionaries a heavy blow. the japanese working class has stood courageously in the van and played its role as the main force in this great struggle."

he noted that the broad sections of the japanese workers were strengthening their unity, uniting with all the forces that are against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and continuing large-scale mass movements. "all this shows the japanese workers' revolutionary spirit of defying brute force and remaining courageous and tenacious, and marks the new awakening of the japanese workers. the general council of trade unions of japan and the federation of independent unions of japan have played an active part in the struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. we admire the spirit of heroic struggle of the japanese workers and the japanese people," he added.

wang kuo-chuan said: "tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and following the great leader,chairman mao's consistent teachings, the chinese people will determinedly perform their proletarian internationalist duties and firmly support the japanese people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism."

he pointed out that the struggle of the japanese people was a tremendous support for china's socialist revolution and construction. he expressed the conviction that persevering in struggle, the japanese people would certainly win final victory, and their aspirations to build a new independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous japan would certainly come true.

wang kuo-chuan said: "to bring about friendship between china and japan and restore the diplomatic relations between the two countries is the common desire of our two peoples. running counter to the will of the japanese people, the reactionary sato government energetically follows u.s. imperialism and obstinately clings to its reactionary policy of hostility to china. bending to the great pressure of the people, it professes 'to normalize the diplomatic relations', but actually, it has a hand in the plot to create 'two chinas' and 'an independent taiwan' in an attempt to seize china's sacred territory taiwan again. it is putting up serious obstacles to the restoration of diplomatic relations between china and japan. this reactionary policy and criminal plot of the reactionary sato government is bound to end in complete failure."

wang kuo-chuan thanked the general council of trade unions of japan and the federation of independent unions of japan for the large amount of useful work they had done in promoting japan-china friendship and restoring diplomatic relations between the two countries. he expressed the conviction that the militant friendship and unity between the chinese and japanese people would continue to be consolidated and developed.

in his speech, delegation leader makoto ichikawa pointed out that the movement for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations was of decisive significance to the reform movement in japan. he said: "the movement for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations is now developing vigorously in japan like a prairie fire. this is a decisive blow to the reactionary camp represented by the reactionary sato government, but a motive force that propels the movement in our camp to further big advances."

makoto ichikawa continued: "the sato cabinet is becoming more and more isolated in japan. the japan-u.s. joint statement issued in san clemente has roused

growing indignation among the broad masses of the japanese people. the fraud of the agreement on the 'reversion' of okinawa is a concrete implementation of the japan-u.s. joint statement and will not go without meeting with strong resistance from the one million okinawa people. this line, which has for many years served monopoly capital, subjected the masses to exploitation and pushed militarism ahead, has caused great dissatisfaction among the majority of the people."

the delegation leader said that the japanese workers were resolved to make use of this favourable situation and, in this year's spring struggle, would closely combine their economic demands, the elimination of public pollution and other issues with such political issues as the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and the abolition of the japan-u.s. "security treaty", so as to deal a decisive blow at the japanese reactionaries.

makoto ichikawa expressed the hope that the chinese side would send a delegation of various circles to japan at the earliest possible date. he said he was convinced that the current visit of the delegation of the general council of trade unions of japan and the federation of independent unions of japan would contribute to the militant friendship between the japanese and chinese people in their common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

after the speech, delegation leader makoto ichikawa presented the china-japan friendship association with a silk banner inscribed with "develop the militant friendship between the japanese and chinese workers".

attending the banquet were leading members of the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, chuang tao, mao pao-chung, tien shu-chien, tang chang, yen yu, wang hsiao-yi, chang keng-tien and li fu-teh, and representatives of peking workers wang ching-ju, tsao li, wang chun-hsuan and chou ho-liang.

before the banquet began, comrades keng piao, ni chih-fu, chang shih-chung and wang kuo-chuan had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese friends.

CHINA AND MALI

Mali Head of State Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1972)

moussa
traore, president of the national liberation military committee, president of government and head of state of mali on january 14 sent a message of condolence to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

peking

his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

the mali people were profoundly shocked to learn of the passing away of marshal chen yi. on this sad occasion, i express to the people and government of the people's republic of china and the bereaved family my deepest condolences and those of the mali people, the national liberation military committee and the government of mali. with my highest considerations.

colonel moussa traore,
president of the national liberation
military committee, president of
government and head of state of mali

koulouba, january 14, 1972

CHINA AND NEPAL

Letters of Exchange Signed between Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission and Nepal National Sports Council

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jan. 15, 1972)

a signing
ceremony of letters of exchange between the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china and the nepal national sports council was held here yesterday.

under the letters of exchange, the physical culture and sports commission of china will provide as a free grant to the nepal national sports council 1,200 tons of iron bars and 3,750 tons of cement for building the kathmandu sports stadium and some other sports equipment.

the letters of exchange were signed by chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse on behalf of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china

and by kumar khadga bickram shah, member and secretary of the nepal national sports council, on behalf of the latter.

speaking on the occasion, kumar khadga bickram shah thanked china for her assistance which, he said, will further strengthen mutual understanding and friendship between the sportsmen of the two countries. the chinese ambassador expressed the wish that the assistance will be beneficial to the development and progress of sports in nepal and help strengthen friendship between nepal and china.

kumar khadga bickram shah gave a reception after the signing ceremony.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese President Nimeri Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1972)

general gaafar mohamed nimeri, president and prime minister of the democratic republic of the sudan, yesterday sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

i have with deepest regret received the news of the death of the late foreign minister of the people's republic of china mr. chen yi. on behalf of myself and for the government and people of the democratic republic of the sudan i extend our profound sorrow and heartfelt condolences to you and your friendly government and the people of china. kindly convey our condolences and sympathies to the bereaved family.

general (s p c) gaafar mohamed nimeri

president and prime minister of the democratic republic of the sudan

khartoum, january 16, 1972

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Captures Another Three US Piratic Fishing Vessels

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1972)

ecuador captured on january 15 another three u.s. piratic fishing vessels illegally intruding in ecuador's territorial waters. this took place within 24 hours after the u.s. delegation headed by charles meyer, assistant secretary of state for inter-american affairs, left ecuador's capital quito, according to a report from that city.

the u.s. piratic vessels "city of lisbon", "a.k. strom" and "puritan" were captured by the ecuadorian navy when caught illegally operating 144 nautical miles from the peninsula of santa elena, ecuador.

it was reported that the u.s. delegation headed by charles meyer arrived in quito on january 11 and held three-day negotiations with ecuador on the fishing problem. but no agreement was reached as the u.s. ignored ecuador's position of 200-nautical mile territorial waters.

an earlier report said that on the eve of meyer's arrival in ecuador, the ecuadorian navy captured another u.s. piratic fishing vessel intruding in the country's territorial waters. in defence of her sovereignty over the 200-nautical mile territorial waters and the aquatic resources, ecuador has caught in all five u.s. piratic fishing vessels during the first half of this month.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Premier of Yemen Arab Republic Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1972)

mohsin al einy, premier and foreign minister of the yemen arab republic, today sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the passing away of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

peking

mr. premier chou en-lai

i am deeply sorrowful to learn of the passing away of vice-premier and foreign minister mr. chen yi. in my own name and on behalf of the people and government of the yemen arab republic, i express deep condolences

to you and to the government and people of the people's republic of china. we admire the immortal contribution made by mr. chen yi to the people of his own country and all mankind.

mohsin al einy

premier and minister of foreign affairs of the yemen arab republic

sanaa, january 17, 1972

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Minutes of Talks between China and PDRY on Building Agricultural Implements and Hardware Factory Signed in Aden

(NCNA-English Aden, Jan. 15, 1972)

the minutes of talks between china and the people's democratic republic of yemen (p.d.r.y.) on building a factory of small agricultural implements and hardware with china's assistance were signed here on the evening of january 13.

signing the minutes were nasr nasser yaffai, deputy permanent secretary of the ministry of economy and industry of the p.d.r.y., and tsao cheng, head of the chinese technical team working on the project.

present on the occasion were mana omer bamana, director of the department of engineering, textile and leather goods industries, and other officials of the economy and industry ministry, liu ho-lin, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy in aden and all the members of the chinese technical team.

after the signing ceremony, nasr nasser yaffai gave a dinner party in honour of the chinese guests.

both the signing ceremony and the party were permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 28, 1972 No. 5064

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* NATIONAL *
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CNETRALIZED LEADERSHIP

Strengthen Regard for the Party and the Party's Centralized Leadership

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 14, 1972)

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "The Chinese Communist Party forms the core of leadership for all the people of China. Without such a core, socialism cannot get anywhere." How should the Party's centralized leadership be viewed is a question of political attitude, of Party spirit and of principle. In the past one year and more after the establishment of the hsien Party committee, we have paid relatively great attention to education in Party-mindedness for Party committee members so as to raise their consciousness in upholding the Party's centralized leadership. On the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the "squad" of the Party committee is enabled to get united as one. Party fighting power is strengthened. Full play is given to its militant or bulwark role in the execution of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party National Congress.

To exercise the Party's centralized leadership, every member of the Party committee, especially the No. 1 and No. 2 men, must set straight the relations between an individual and an organization and put his place in the Party committee and not outside it and still less above the Party committee. On this point, we saw things clearly in theory but sometimes failed to set straight the relations in the performance of concrete work.

Comrade Lin K'o, secretary of the hsien Party committee, had behind him personal experience in this respect. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, as a member of the standing committee of the old hsien Party committee, he was in charge of work related to the people's armed forces [militia] unit of the hsien. After the establishment of the hsien revolutionary committee, he was elected chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee. When the new hsien Party committee was established, he also acted as secretary of the committee.

A deputy secretary of the new hsien Party committee was originally a secretary of the former hsien Party committee. At first, Comrade Lin K'o personally felt that since the deputy secretary was formerly above him, he was put in a rather awkward position where their relations were concerned now that he was to lead his former superior. Meanwhile, in the Party committee some comrades developed the idea of putting reliance on the secretary. So, for a time an abnormal phenomenon existed in the Party committee where the secretary did nearly all the talking while other committee members said little in discussing problems. As a result, the Party's democratic centralism was not upheld properly. Full play was not given to the role of a "squad." The Party's centralized leadership suffered.

Later, to counter such a situation, we organized Party committee members to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's "Methods of Work of Party Committees," "On Perfecting the Party Committee System," "Rectification of the Party's Style of Work," and other brilliant works. Everyone was made to understand that "Party committee leadership is collective leadership and not personal dictatorship of the first secretary." Every member of the Party committee must put himself under the collective leadership of the Party committee. Comrade Lin K'o came to understand deeply that his original feeling of awkwardness in his relations with the deputy secretary mainly arose out of inadequate regard for the Party and failure to put himself in the proper place among the other Party committee members. Instead Party committee leadership was regarded by him as solely the exercise of leadership by the "squad" leader. With such a problem not solved, one was bound to over-estimate his individual role and place himself above the Party committee to the detriment of the Party's centralized leadership.

With thinking straightened out and things put in their proper place, the "squad" leader thus could handle better the relations between himself and the "squad." In the Party committee, the secretary strived to live up to the following: Refraining from having the final say on a program as "squad" leader; refraining from sticking to a view of one's own already vetoed by the Party committee; refraining from overlooking the opinion of the minority and making a hasty decision where the majority shared the same view. Where unified awareness on a problem could not be achieved at once a repeated process of fermentation and discussion, as circumstances permitted, should be sought to give full play to the wisdom and strength of a "squad." This helped to thwart individual control and guarantee the Party's centralized leadership. All major problems were surrendered to the Party committee for a collective study with not any individual allowed to act on his own view or freely express his own attitude and take action as he pleased.

For instance, after the establishment of the new Party committee of the hsien, many people came to ask for a solution of problems, especially those concerning firm policy implementation. Some went straight to the secretary of the hsien Party committee and said, "So long as you give us your blessing, problems will lend themselves to an easy solution." The hsien Party committee secretary realized that the problem of firm policy implementation should be left to the collective study and decision of the Party committee with none

allowed freely to express his own attitude or act on his own. As a "squad" leader, one must try all the more to lead in the implementation of the Party's resolution.

Thus the committee secretary referred problems raised in connection with letters and visits from the masses to the standing committee for study. In some cases, a penetrating investigation was conducted by separate parties prior to a collective discussion and rational solution. As the "squad leader" made a point of upholding Party collective leadership, the committee members also consciously adhered to the principle of collective leadership. Attained was the object of seriously executing Party committee resolutions, asking for timely instructions on major problems and giving timely reports on assignments fulfilled.

Chairman Mao teaches, "We must make Army cadres first understand their own responsibility and assume a humble attitude toward local civilian cadres." Army cadres in our Party committee deeply realized that in the Party committee, cadres, no matter where they came from, must not claim any special privilege. Meanwhile, through practice, they understood deeply that local cadres were acquainted with relevant conditions and with relevant Party policy and relatively rich in work experience and that from them Army cadres should learn humbly.

Practice shows that where Army cadres and local cadres are both mindful of learning from each other, showing mutual help and support, the Party's collective leadership is strengthened effectively. The year before last, in guiding the "campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture," the hsien Party committee committed itself to several designated spots. Due to lack of concentrated leadership, quantity was not related to quality. Thus not very fruitful results were achieved.

At a Party committee summing-up, the local cadres in the light of practical experience held that too many spots should not be tackled at once and that only by exerting ourselves and buckling down to it could we tackle a point properly as a guide to work over a wide area. Such an opinion received the full support of the Army cadres of the Party committee.

After a collective discussion, new arrangements were made for work concerning selected spots. Last year, the hsien Party committee leadership personally worked at three spots in the countryside. This played a guiding role in unfolding a hsien-wide campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

In practice, we have come to understand that to exercise the Party's centralized leadership, the Party committee must doggedly unfold active ideological struggle within itself. To this end, secretaries and committee members alike must have the courage to put problems on the table, the courage to set forth differences, the courage to put forward opinions and the courage to wage struggle where there is a mistake, and must be forthright and upright and stay above petty acts. Only by acting this way can the Party's centralized leadership be guaranteed. And only so can the "leading squad" of the Party committee achieve "unified awareness, unified policy, unified planning, unified command and unified action" on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the past one year and more since the establishment of the hsien Party committee, we have repeatedly organized Party committee members to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's writings on opposition to liberalism and on the unfolding of activism in intra-Party ideological struggle, and vigorously criticized the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature and the theory of intra-Party peace advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers. We have come to understand further the dialectical relations between unity and struggle and have raised our understanding of whether or not we should unfold active ideological struggle on the high plane of consciously upholding the Party's centralized leadership. We suggest that every Party committee member should make clear his own political attitude toward every major political problem, his approval or disapproval. What is correct should be doggedly followed; what is wrong should be rectified. We constantly apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in exposing, analyzing, and solving contradictions. This helps to strengthen the Party's centralized leadership considerably.

To unfold active ideological struggle, the "squad leader" of the Party committee must give full play to democracy, insist on holding a "mass forum" rather than a "one-man forum," and be good at listening to all different ideas. Where there is a division of opinion, we must on the basis of an adequate discussion apply Mao Tse-tung's thought, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy toward unity. The "squad leader" must also dare to give up his own incorrect view. Meanwhile, members of the Party committee must dare to give up their own incorrect views. Meanwhile, members of the Party committee must dare to give up ideological misgivings and dare to put forward their own viewpoints, expose contradictions, set forth problems and put problems on the table for a debate.

A deputy secretary of our Party committee was often afraid of saying the wrong thing and not bold enough in the performance of work. He was unwilling to assume responsibility. In the discussion of problems inside the Party, he always let other cadres speak first. Even when he found a view different from his, he dared not speak out. Through studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, he came to understand that adherence or non-adherence to the Party's democratic centralism, courage or lack of it in unfolding active intra-Party ideological struggle was a manifestation of pure or impure Party character, a manifestation of high or low consciousness of line struggle. He started vigorously fighting selfish and mixed thoughts. Thereafter, when the Party committee held a discussion on problems, he actively aired his own views and dared to adhere to truth.

A secretary of a brigade Party branch was not very conscious of class struggle and line struggle and continuous revolution. He was not keen on work. Early last year, at a discussion on the problem of the leading squad by the hsien Party committee, the hsien Party committee secretary suggested that the Party branch elect a new secretary to replace the incumbent one. But a deputy secretary and the majority of Party committee members objected to this. They held that the Party branch secretary lacked high consciousness mainly because of their own failure to give him adequate education. A cadre should be judged in an all-round and historical manner and be given patient education and help as to his shortcomings and errors out of a desire for unity in line with the

guideline, "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient." The hsien Party committee secretary felt everyone right and withdrew his own suggestion.

With awareness unified in the light of Chairman Mao's cadre policy, they actively carried out the Party committee's resolution. Two deputy secretaries and a standing committee member on their own initiative engaged this cadre in heart-to-heart talks. The hsien Party committee secretary did not feel downcast because his own view had been voted down. He personally went for a talk with the cadre and gave him patient and careful ideological education. With consciousness heightened, this cadre assumed a correct attitude toward his own shortcomings and mistakes and displayed activism for assiduous study of Chairman Mao's works. In the performance of work, he played an exemplary role by driving himself hard. Together with the broad masses of cadres and people, he registered a tremendous change in the work performance of this brigade.

Facts tell us that so long as the "squad leader" and "deputy squad leaders" play an exemplary role, we can promote consciousness of "a squad" in upholding the Party's centralized leadership and unfolding active ideological struggle. Thus, the better unified the thinking the more strengthened will be the unity and the more dynamic will be the work performance.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "More important than anything else is the understanding, support and friendship between secretaries and committee members, between the Center and various central bureaus, between various central bureaus and ch'ü Party committees." In practice, we have come to understand deeply that such a directive from Chairman Mao is of extraordinary importance in strengthening the Party's centralized leadership. No. 1 and No. 2 men must act so. So must every member of the Party committee. Only in this way can we consciously place ourselves under the Party committee's collective leadership and assume a correct attitude to ourselves and to the masses and do everything with revolutionary interests in mind. All achievements scored must be credited to the Party and Chairman Mao and to the broad revolutionary masses. Where there is glory, we must humbly shun it. Where there is misunderstanding, we must fight self-conceit and self-complacency and reach out and warm up to each other,and make more self-criticism. Where a problem crops up, we must avoid complaining to each other and take the initiative to hold ourselves responsible. Where difficulties are encountered, all of us must think of solutions together, give mutual support and get united in fighting.

Early last year, the hsien Party committee worked out an earth-levelling, river-harnessing and field-forming project for the southern suburb of the town. The project was put under the charge of a standing committee member. At first, he had an inadequate understanding of the enormity of the project and made improper plans for labor deployment. He thought that the project could be completed in one month. But after 20 days, it was completed by only one-third. At this time, this standing committee member became shaken and worried about not being able to complete the project in time as this would hamper seasonal rice-planting.

On learning this, the hsien Party committee secretary and other standing committee members immediately conducted a study of the problem and put their heads together thinking out ways and means. They were unanimous in their support of this standing committee member to enable him to accomplish this project successfully. This boosted his confidence. The hsien Party committee also energetically adopted various effective measures by mobilizing and organizing labor units to work continuously on this project. The leadership of the hsien Party committee personally went to the workshop to do labor and direct the fight. Thanks to the Party committee's help and support, full play was given to mass strength. Before the rice-transplanting season, this project was finished. Double-cropping early rice was transplanted in time. Grain output for last year surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

Our hsien is in a mountainous area. The bulk of the hsien Party committee members' work has to do with the countryside. The comrades of the standing committee spend the greater part of their time at basic levels. Where personnel are scattered over a wide area, we must still doggedly uphold the Party's collective leadership. In the countryside, we constantly keep in contact and exchange information with the party concerned. Back to the hsien town, we take the initiative to submit reports to the Party committee and hold surrender-the-heart and enlightening meetings. In this way, mutual understanding is enhanced, revolutionary unity strengthened and the Party's centralized leadership also strengthened. In the three major revolutionary struggles, full play is given to the militant or bulwark role of the Party.

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CADRE POLICY

A Hsien in Kiangsu Seriously Carries Out Party's Policy Toward Cadres and Boldly Uses Cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 14, 1972)

(NCNA Nanking, January 13, 1972) The CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of Tungt'ai hsien, Kiangsu Province, earnestly implement the Party's policy toward cadres, unite with and educate the broad masses of cadres and bring them into full play. At present, 90 percent of the former cadres of the hsien and communes have taken leading posts in the Party committees, revolutionary committees and other organizations at various levels. In the three great revolutionary struggles, these cadres diligently study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, consciously remold their world outlook and continuously raise their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Adopting the viewpoint of one dividing into two, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Tungt'ai hsien make a class, historical, and all-round analysis of the cadres, firmly believing that the majority of the cadres are good or relatively good, and boldly use them in practical work.

In Fu-an commune of this hsien, class struggle was quite complex and production long lagged behind. To change the appearance of this area, the hsien Party committee was prepared to send an old cadre to act as No. 1 man of this commune. But some people had their doubts, saying that this old cadre had committed mistakes in the past and might not be able to do his job well. The hsien Party committee was of the opinion that the main aspect of this cadre was good and after being tempered in the great cultural revolution, this cadre would see and correct his mistakes and greatly raise his consciousness of class struggle, line struggle, and continuation of the revolution and he should be used boldly. They organized all to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must know how to judge cadres. We must not confine our judgment to a short period or a single incident in a cadre's life, but should consider his life and work as a whole. This is the principal method of judging cadres." They also criticized the reactionary line of "hitting at a great many in order to protect a handful" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and company, thereby unifying their thinking.

After taking his new post, this cadre conscientiously read the books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, firmly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, relied on the cadres and the broad masses and tightly grasped class struggle. As a result, the situation of revolution and production of the commune became better and better. In 1971, the output of grain and cotton surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." This commune quickly became an advanced unit of the hsien in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

During the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Tungt'ai hsien pays attention to helping the cadres in reading and study and helping them raise their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

A former deputy hsien director, Hsia Chin-sheng is now a member of the hsien Party committee. He is responsible for the building of the hsien-wide project of farmland irrigation. He works very vigorously. But, being influenced by the revisionist line in the past, he could not discard the old stereotyped rules of irrigation and did not have a long-term plan. The responsible person of the hsien Party committee helped him read conscientiously and went with him to the first line of production to make investigation and study, to learn about the demands and wishes of the masses for an irrigation project and to master the conditions of changes of the water courses of the hsien. He relentlessly criticized the idea of inertia and established the noble will to make revolution courageously and to make fresh arrangements for developing mountains and harnessing rivers. From the winter of 1970-71 to the spring of 1971, he and other members of the hsien Party committee led the masses of commune members in digging three canals which traversed the hsien.

In 1971 when the different parts of the project were being arranged to form a complete system, there was controversy over the location of a sluice gate. Hsia Chin-sheng went to the seaside to make investigations repeatedly. To make clear the conditions of change of the tide in the upper part of the port, he went many times out into the sea to make a survey. Because he had mastered a great deal of first-hand information, the location of the sluice gate was quickly decided. He fought vigorously on the worksite of the sluice gate. He went where there was difficulty; he dashed to where there was danger. He was praised by the masses.

To help the cadres further in raising their consciousness of the line struggle, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Tungt'ai hsien constantly examine the work done by the cadres and help them sum up their experience, publicize their achievements and correct their mistakes.

The secretary of a commune Party committee was full of conceit and complacency when he had achieved success in his work. The secretary and the deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee had chats with him many times and got together with him to study the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should remain modest and prudent, refrain from arrogance and rashness and serve the Chinese people heart and soul," and to sum up his experience with reference to his practice, thereby enabling him to handle correctly the relationship between himself and the Party and between himself and the masses. He remained modest and prudent and continued to make revolution. Recently, he stayed to work in a brigade. He learned things humbly from the masses and summed up the experience of the masses in seriously studying Chairman Mao's works and carrying out mass criticism in close relation to the realities of the three great revolutionary struggles. He carried out political and ideological work with energy in the countryside. The hsien Party committee called an on-the-spot meeting in this commune to popularize his experience, giving an impetus to the deep-doing development of the activities of mass study, mass criticism and line education in the whole hsien.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Unity--criticism--unity" and "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones; cure the sickness to save the patient,"

the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Tungt'ai hsien persevere in doing political and ideological work patiently and carefully on cadres who have committed mistakes, love them and take care of them politically, and help them correct their mistakes.

One cadre formerly was secretary of a commune Party committee before the great cultural revolution. After the hsien revolutionary committee was established, he was admitted into its leading group. He made a mistake because he had not seriously studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and had not remolded his world outlook well enough. Some people suggested giving him serious punishment. After making an all-round analysis of this cadre, the hsien Party committee disagreed with this suggestion. It trusted that this cadre would correct his mistake and return to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line after being educated and helped by the masses.

Accordingly, the responsible person of the hsien Party committee went many times to help him patiently. Later, he also sent him to receive tempering in places where class struggle was quite complex, making him see the severity of class struggle and teaching him an impressive lesson. When he was awakened, the hsien Party committee assigned him to assume leadership over a newly built chemical fertilizer plant. At his new post, this comrade took solid action to correct his mistake and tightly grasped class struggle. As a result, revolution and production of this plant was carried out in an earth-shaking and down-to-earth manner. The daily output of chemical fertilizer increased by a remarkable extent, giving vigorous support to agricultural production.

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EDUCATION

Bring Up New Men Who Develop Morally, Intellectually and Physically

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 13, 1972)

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." The primary school is a place for conducting elementary education. In order to train the younger generation into new men who develop morally, intellectually and physically, it is necessary, beginning from the primary school, to carry out conscientiously Chairman Mao's proletarian policy of education.

Earnestly Teach Lessons of Class Struggle in Close Conjunction with the Students' Thinking

Class struggle is a main subject the young people must learn. Since the campaign of re-opening schools to make revolution began, we have been paying closer attention to educating the teenagers and children in class struggle and teaching this main subject by various means. For instance, teachers and students are organized and sent deep into factories and the countryside to investigate "three histories," and the various grades have invited old workers and old poor peasants many times to report on their past sufferings and present happiness. We have learned from practice that, in conducting education as mentioned above, it is necessary to link the recollection of the history of class struggle with the current class struggle and with the students' thinking, so as to educate the students to the point.

The teachers and students once went to Hait'o commune to investigate the "three histories." Many students gave comparatively concrete and graphic accounts of the exploitation of peasants by landlords in the old society. But when coming to the current class struggle and struggle between the two lines, they became muddle-headed and could not give clear accounts. In our opinion, in investigating the "three histories" and conducting class struggle, it is necessary to let them know the class struggles of the past as well as the present. We again organized the teachers and students to investigate into the village history of Huchiawopu and the new trend and new characteristics of the current class struggle there. The old poor peasants were asked to give accounts of the conditions of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines ever since the agrarian reform in this village. Their accounts were recorded and brought back to the schools for hearing by all teachers and students, so that the broad masses of teachers and students might understand more deeply the protractedness and complexity of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

Student Kuo Ch'ang-ch'ing knew that his father suffered bitterly in the past. He gnashed his teeth in anger whenever the old society was mentioned in a lesson of class education. But he did not see clearly the class enemies who were corrupting him and so he did not hate them. His behavior was

representative of that of some students. Accordingly, we asked his father to come to our school to make a report on his past sufferings and present happiness and, citing the hidden class enemies' sinister scheme of winning over successors from us and frenziedly restoring capitalism, to tell the students clearly that if capitalism was restored, we would suffer again and millions of heads would roll. After the meeting, Kuo Ch'ang-ch'ing wrote two articles, one of them entitled, "Comparing My Boyhood with Papa's," not only expressing his hatred against the landlord and capitalist classes, but also uncovering the class enemies. Many students also strengthened their idea of class struggle and consciously resisted corruption by the ideology of the exploiting classes.

Correctly Handle the Relationship between Intellectual Education and Moral Education, Promptly Overcome the Phenomenon of Belittling Teaching and Learning of Culture

Correct handling of the relationship between intellectual education and moral education is an important problem in the all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's policy of education. During the initial period of the campaign of re-opening schools to make revolution, we criticized "intellectual education first" and there emerged the phenomenon of belittling the teaching and learning of culture; when emphasis was laid on teaching and learning lessons of socialist culture well, the phenomenon of "intellectual education first" recurred. Why was this possible? The basic cause was that we did not have high consciousness of the line struggle and failed to distinguish between the two lines or education. With reference to realities, we re-studied Chairman Mao's teachings on the revolution in education and came to understand that: If we exclusively grasp intellectual education and not moral education, we shall lead the students down a wrong track politically and shall again commit the mistake of taking the revisionist line in education; if we exclusively grasp moral education and not intellectual education, the students will be unable to acquire practical skills for serving the people. For this reason, we must grasp moral education and intellectual education together.

In the course of study, we urged all to put contradictions of various kinds on the table and to seriously analyze and discuss them in line with Chairman Mao's teachings. Many teachers understood more clearly that "All work of a school aims at changing the students ideologically," that political and ideological work must be put in the first position, and that strenous effort must be made to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of cultural studies. We vigorously supported the teachers who engaged themselves in pedagogical work for the revolution and who taught the students competently. We taught the students to correctly handle the problems cropping up when the teachers gave the students ideological education and taught lessons. In the past few years, because the relationship between moral education and intellectual education was correctly handled, it was generally possible to guarantee adequate time for teaching lessons of socialist culture and the quality of teaching improved gradually.

Proceed from the Students' Realities To Carry Out Really Well the Activities of Learning Industrial Work and Learning Farming

In organizing students to learn industrial work and farming, attention should be paid to changing the students ideologically and helping the students cultivate the viewpoint toward labor and ideological feelings toward the laboring people. But the students are still young and are in the period of physical growth. For this reason, in arranging time for labor and choosing jobs of labor, we stress the need to proceed from realities and promptly examine and correct the phenomenon of devoting too much time to manual labor which was prevalent for some time in the past. We rule that students of the third grade (9 years old) and above spend only 20 percent of their time on participating in labor which they are capable of doing. For instance, in the carpenter workshop in the school, they take part in the labor of making teaching aids and repairing desks and benches; in the factories outside the school, they participate in the activities of packing products and sorting rubber; in the fields managed by the school and in the production teams, they participate in the labor of applying manure, thinning out seedlings, weeding the fields and picking grain.

Under ordinary conditions, we perseveringly hold that the time for the students to participate in labor should not be shortened or prolonged without sufficient cause. In this way, students may be trained through their participation in labor and it is possible to insure the availability of time for teaching lessons of socialist culture. This is beneficial to the physical growth and all-round development of the students.

Learning of industrial work and farming must be combined with the learning of lessons of socialist culture. This problem must also be handled in relation to the realities of the primary school students. The reason is that while in school the primary school students should devote most of their time to learning to read and writing essays and acquire some fundamental cultural and scientific knowledge, and it is unsuitable and infeasible to arrange too many jobs of industrial work and farming for them and to impose unreasonably high demands on them. Our method of work is to take the contents of various subjects into consideration and to teach lessons in relation to realities where possible. For instance: A drought occurred in the spring of last year. Vegetable seedlings were lacking in the school's agricultural farm. A certain class went to the fields to learn the lesson on Plant Life in the subject of general knowledge for primary school while carrying out supplemental planting of seedlings, so that the students could understand better the contents of the lesson.

Actively Carry Out Mass Cultural and Sports Activities Which Not Only Adhere to the Main Orientation But Also Have Fresh and Lively Content

Moral education, intellectual education and physical education are closely related to one another. If effort is made to grasp moral education and intellectual education exclusively and not physical education, it will not only be impossible to meet with the needs of the teenagers and children but will

do them harm physically and impede them from developing morally and intellectually. But some comrades dare not grasp spare-time activities for students, or they conduct these activities in a very monotonous way. This also is detrimental to the physical growth of the teenagers and children. We have criticized this wrong method of work.

In the past few years, we have constantly upheld the principle of letting spare-time activities adhere to the main orientation but have fresh and lively contents. The school has set up a red library and organized a cultural and art propaganda team; meanwhile, it extensively unfolds sports activities of more than 20 events including basketball, table tennis, horizontal bar, rope skipping, kicking of shuttle-cock, etc. The school has also set up a literary and art propaganda team and a sports representative team. With the members of these teams as backbones, various grades and classes have set up small cultural and sports activities. Displaying the spirit of self-reliance, the students work with their own hands and have made cellos, erh-hu and other musical instruments and repaired such sports equipment as vault boxes and vault bucks. Under the guidance of and with the help of the teachers, they have composed and staged short literary and art performances of various kinds, learned to stage the revolutionary model plays and sing revolutionary songs, and to tell stories about the revolution.

The extensive unfolding of cultural and sports activities benefits the students physically and mentally. In the past, poisoned by "intellectual education first," many students engaged themselves in reading and buried themselves in books, thereby injuring their physical health. Now, the students take part in cultural and sport activities of various kinds, which suit their ages and liking and have rich political content. Their mental outlook and physical condition have become much better. The whole school is full of joy and vigor.

- Party Branch and Revolution Committee
of No. 3 Primary School of Talai Chen,
Ta-an Hsien, Kirin

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Support Teachers Who Engage Themselves in Pedagogical Work for the Revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 13, 1972)

To teach the radio course well, a physics teacher of T'ungch'ang Middle School in Hainan Island goes often into factories to learn from the workers and to prepare his lessons seriously. After the lesson, he also gets together with the students to study the assembly of radio sets. He has repaired over 100 radio sets free of charge for the poor and lower-middle peasants. A vice chairman of the school's revolutionary committee said that this meant putting "business in command" and he criticized this teacher at a meeting. But the masses thought that this teacher acted correctly and they criticized the vice chairman instead.

In view of this incident, the school's leading group promptly called a meeting. All participants repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture," and carried out active ideological struggle to criticize the phenomenon of wavering to the "Left" and to the Right in the course of executing Chairman Mao's policy toward education, and to criticize "intellectual education first" and its variation, "intellectual education is useless."

Members of the leading group came to realize that: Chairman Mao's proletarian policy toward education seeks to train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat who are both red and expert. It is entirely correct for a teacher to be engaged in pedagogical work and study vigorously under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In criticizing the bourgeois "intellectual education first," we do not mean to abolish proletarian intellectual education. To make a success of the revolution in education, a teacher must actively delve into pedagogical work and vigorously raise the standard of teaching--this is qualitatively different from the "intellectual education first" which is alienated from proletarian politics. The school's leading squad should vigorously support a teacher's enthusiasm in delving into pedagogical work for the revolution and must not suppress this enthusiasm.

To solve this problem better, they, with the help of the workers' propaganda team and the PLA's propaganda team, went to make social investigations in factories, villages and army units and to receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers. The workers and poor and lower-middle peasants said: "We hope that students trained in the school have the idea of serving the people and also have the skills for serving the people." Through investigation, they understood more clearly that: The broad masses of teachers and students must not only impose high demands on themselves politically, but also impose stern demands on themselves in work. This is in conformity with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of education and reflects the strong wish of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

After study and discussion, all achieved unified thinking, raised their consciousness of the line struggle, went more vigorously into the practice of the revolution in education, and implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education.

- Correspondence Group of T'unch'ang Hsien Middle School, Kwangtung

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Constantly Carry Out Ideological and Political Education Among Teenagers and Children

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 13, 1972)

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "All work of the school aims at changing the students ideologically," the workers' propaganda team and the revolutionary committee of our school tightly grasp the ideological and political education for students and educate the teenagers and children in Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Conducting Class Education To Cultivate Proletarian Feelings

The overwhelming majority of the students of our school are children of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. After being tempered in the great cultural revolution, they have greatly raised their class consciousness. But these students were born in the new China and grow up under the red flag and have never suffered in the old society. For this reason, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is still necessary to strengthen class education for the young people, even the young workers, and to raise their ideological consciousness because they have never experienced sufferings in the old society," we tightly grasp class education for the students the first day they enter the school.

At the beginning of a new school term, the old workers of the workers' propaganda team led the teachers and students to a mine which was in operation in the old society. There the first lesson of class education was taught. The old workers wrathfully accused the landlords and capitalists of their crimes. The teachers and students saw the mass tombs, ate "recalling-past-sufferings meals" and relived the miserable life of the miners of the old society. "When the miners entered the coal pit, it was like going into hell; when they came out of the pit, they were given a bowl of wild vegetable soup to drink." This was an impressive lesson of class education for the teachers and students.

After that, we organized students who came of families of workers and peasants to visit the parents of the school's students, to ask them about their past sufferings, and to compare the past sufferings with the present happiness. The teachers and students of the whole school were organized to talk about and write reports on what they had learned. Mass activities of class education were carried out in the whole school.

In view of the students' ideological problems in different periods of time, and with reference to the current situation of class struggle, we often invite old workers and old poor peasants to the school to recall past sufferings and compare them with the happiness in which they now live, and we also organize the teachers and students and sent them to factories, mines and villages and ask the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants there to teach lessons and the students who came of families of workers and peasants to talk about the histories of their families. Through these activities of class education, the students greatly raised their class consciousness.

Continuously Criticize the Bourgeoisie with Mao Tse-tung's Thought As the Weapon

The realities of class struggle makes us understand that the bourgeoisie always tries to corrupt the younger generation and to win over successors from the proletariat largely by spreading the old ideology, old culture, old habits and customs. In line with Chairman Mao's teachings about classes and class struggle, we continuously carry out struggle against corruption by the bourgeois ideology.

We always list the revolutionary mass criticism as an important course and constantly criticize the bourgeoisie. We also pay attention to helping the students to see the new characteristics of class struggle, so as to strengthen their resistance against corruption by bourgeois ideology.

A student once thought that "he came of a poor peasant family and grew up under the red flag so that he was 'born red' and he didn't have to go through remolding again." A hidden counter-revolutionary tried to corrupt and ingratiate himself with this student of everyday life.

Grasping this incident, we organized a school-wide revolutionary mass criticism of "resisting sugar-coated bullets and preventing corruption" to criticize and struggle against this counter-revolutionary. Meanwhile we warmly helped the student who had been poisoned by this counter-revolutionary to see that there was class struggle in eating and drinking and ideological remolding should never be slackened for even a moment and that there was no such thing on earth as being "born red" and even those who had good family background had to transform their world outlook consciously. After that, the student diligently studied Chairman Mao's works and seriously received re-education from the working class. He greatly raised his ideological consciousness and behaved himself better.

Grasping the problems characteristic of the trend, we help the students distinguish between fragrant flowers and poisonous weeds by the method of class analysis.

For some time, some bad books were circulated among the students. Accordingly, we organized the teachers and students to study Chairman Mao's teachings about classes and class struggle and let them see that reading bad books was by no means a matter of no importance and the poison of the old ideology and old culture of the bourgeoisie might insidiously corrupt our souls. We immediately organized all teachers and students of the school to criticize the bad books, thereby greatly increasing their abilities to distinguish fragrant flowers from poisonous weed. They said: "It is necessary not only to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command in the classrooms but also to occupy the positions outside the school with Mao Tse-tung's thought." The students worked with their hands to set up a red library. Now, reading revolutionary books, telling stories of revolutionary heroes and learning to sing songs from the revolutionary model plays have become a common practice.

- Tungch'uan Municipal No. 1 Middle School, Yunnan Province

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INVENTORY TAKING

Industrial, Communications, Finance and Trade Enterprises in the Whole Country Make Great Achievement in Inventory Taking

- Adhere to the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings of "arduous struggle" and "building the country through hard work and thrift"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 14, 1972)

(NCNA January 13, 1972) In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings: "arduous struggle" and "building the country through hard work and thrift," the industrial, communications, finance and trade enterprises as well as other enterprises and business units in the whole country universally unfolded mass activities of stock-taking and warehouse check-up in 1971, achieving fruitful results. According to preliminary statistical data, the value of the surplus and accumulated supplies brought out by last year's stock-taking in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions increased by more than 60 percent above that of 1970, and these supplies included 660,000 tons of rolled steel products, 50,000 tons of non-ferrous metals, 140,000 units of lathes and electric machines, and 2.87 million sets of ball bearings. Various places have utilized one-fourth of these surplus and accumulated supplies, which had been brought out through the stock-taking, for production and construction purposes, giving support to the socialist construction enterprises of the State.

Last year, Party organizations and revolutionary committees of many industrial, communication, finance and trade enterprises in the country all grasped the work of stock-taking and warehouse check-ups as a class struggle and line struggle in the economic field. They persistently put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, straightened out their thinking before making the stock-taking, and checked the line before checking the warehouses, thus pushing forward the activities of stock-taking and warehouse check-up to ceaselessly make progress, and enabling the work of stock-taking and warehouse check-up to be more concrete and more fruitful than previous years.

Under the leadership of their Party committees and revolutionary committees, Party organizations and revolutionary committees of the industrial, communication, trade and finance enterprises in various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, including Liaoning, Shanghai, Hunan, Kansu, Peking, and Inner Mongolia, held various types of study classes, organized the broad masses of staff and workers to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings conscientiously, explained the great significance of stock-taking and warehouse check-up, and exposed the phenomenon of accumulation of stock and waste in various enterprises. They relentlessly criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of running enterprises pushed by swindlers of the renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's type as well as the erroneous ideas that "accumulation is justified" and "waste is not a crime." They set aside the departmentalist idea of "retain more supplies and report less stocks in

order to make them more readily available when needed" as well as the erroneous idea that "stock-taking has reached the limit" and "all potentials are exhausted," thereby increasing the consciousness of class struggle and line struggle on the part of the broad mass of cadres and the masses. Everybody established the idea of taking stock for the revolution, actively aroused the masses, unfolded activities of stock-taking and warehouse check-up, scoring remarkable success.

According to preliminary statistics, the total value of various kinds of surplus and accumulated supplies brought out by stock-taking last year in these provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions increased by a range of between 40 percent and several times over that of the inventory of 1970.

Enterprises in various places of Szechwan Province raised the work of stock-taking and warehouse check-up to the height of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in order to understand it, aroused the masses extensively, made stock-taking in both large and small warehouses, and made checking of warehouses inside and outside factories. The amount of various kinds of surplus and accumulated supplies brought out by the stock-taking in the whole province more than doubled that brought to light in 1970.

Under the leadership of the municipal Party committee and municipal revolutionary committee, leadership members of many enterprises in Yentai municipality, Shantung Province, led the masses finding problems with the economy in a spirit of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, distinguished between the right and wrong lines, discussed political advantages and disadvantages, and searched for reasons from the world outlook, thus pushing forward the activities of stock-taking and warehouse check-up to penetrate ceaselessly. The amount of various kinds of surplus and accumulated supplies brought out through stock-taking of the industrial and communication enterprises in this municipality in the first ten months of last year increased by 1.5 times more than that brought out in the whole year of 1970.

In the course of stock-taking and warehouse check-up, the broad masses of staff and workers of the industrial, communications, finance and trade enterprises of various places conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "We must pay attention to the over-all situation" in order to further strengthen the viewpoint of the over-all situation. Many enterprises displayed the communist style of work and the spirit of socialist cooperation, brought out the surplus and accumulated supplies and gave them to brethren units which needed them.

Through stock-taking and warehouse check-up, the Soochow No. 1 Plastic Factory in Kiangsu Province brought out 40 tons of surplus stock of polyphenylstyrene, shipped 34 tons to brother factories and retained the remaining 6 tons for the factory's own use. Subsequently, the leading cadres of the factory made a detailed accounting of the factory's actual situation and discovered that only 2 tons would be sufficient for production, so they again shipped the remaining 4 tons to brother factories.

Changsha General Mining Machine Plant in Hunan Province was to send a surplus unit of iron-angle bending machine to Shaoyang General Mining Machine Plant in Hunan Province. Prior to the shipment, leading cadres of the Changsha plant carried out an overhaul and repair of this machine, sprayed paint on it, and dispatched a specialist to Shaoyang General Mining Machine Plant to assist in its installation, and this man did not return until after the formal inauguration of production of this machine-building unit.

Following the penetrating development of the activities of stock-taking and warehouse check-up, various places have accumulated numerous effective experiences in disposing of surplus and accumulated supplies. For example, the holding of various types of supply exchange fairs, the setting up of special boxes for the disposal of supplies, the organization of "five small" industrial enterprises in a planned way to make inspection and purchases in large factories, and the organization of "pedlars" to promote sales in the rural areas all achieved good results.

Shanghai municipality also created some experience in disposing of accumulated supplies which were "relatively hard to dispose of." Many enterprises of this municipality followed Chairman Mao's teaching: "In given conditions, all contradictory things transform themselves into each other," and they realized: There are no absolute "wastes" and "inferior quality" can be transformed into good quality, useless things can be transformed into useful things, and accumulated supplies can be transformed into fluid supplies. They adopted various methods such as use of repaired supplies, use of innovated supplies, comprehensive utilization, and looking for consumers, thereby enabling quantities of supplies that were "relatively hard to dispose of" to be gradually utilized for production and construction purposes.

Shanghai Municipal Waste and Used Supplies Company alone repaired electric machines, pneumatic machines, water pumps, ball bearings, various types of electric appliances, instruments and meters last year, totalling 125,000 units. The broad masses of staff and workers of Tientsin Municipal Chemical Industrial Construction and Engineering Company, applying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, carried out penetrating investigations and research, and opened up broad supply outlets. In the first nine months of last year, they shipped 1.5 million yuan worth of long-time accumulated supplies that had been "relatively hard to dispose of" to 250 units in 20 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, enabling these supplies to play a useful role in production and construction.

Last year, many enterprises in the whole country also combined the stock-taking and warehouse check-up with the strengthening of economic accounting, with the strengthening of financial management, and with the work of calculating property value and accounting of capital funds in order to improve the work of enterprise management. To deal with many problems emerging from the stock-taking, many industrial and mining enterprises and shops in Liaoning Province aroused the masses to set up and strengthen various management systems, thus further consolidating the results of stock-taking and pushing forward struggle-criticism-transformation in enterprises.

Through stock-taking and warehouse check-up, the No. 1 Iron and Steel Plant of the Penki Iron and Steel Company last year further made a good job of property-calculating and fund-accounting and reduced its production cost. The amount of fluid capital and fixed capital required for producing every one hundred yuan of products were reduced by 20.5 percent and 14.9 percent respectively, as compared with that required in 1970.

* * *

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Armymen and Civilians in Chinese Cities Learn from and Unite with Each Other

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1972)

a mass campaign is gathering momentum in peking, shanghai and tientsin to implement chairman mao's teaching "the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army; the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country." activities are held in the campaign by the people to support the army and give preferential treatment to p.l.a. men's families, and by the army to support the government and cherish the people. it has helped enhance army-civilian unity and army-government unity and promote struggle-criticism-transformation going on on various fronts as well as the revolutionization of the army.

on january 3, 1972 the state council and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china issued a circular calling for such campaign around the new year's day and spring festival. the peking municipal revolutionary committee and leading organs at various levels of the army units stationed in peking held prompt discussions, summing up their past year's work in this respect and working out measures to carry out the circular. such activities are being held in peking and on its outskirts. many neighbourhood revolutionary committees in the chungwen district sponsored study classes for disabled armymen and family members of armymen and martyrs. they exchanged experience in studying chairman mao's works, carrying forward the army's glorious traditions and revolutionizing their thinking. the committees also solicited the study class participants for opinions on their work. party committee members of a p.l.a. regiment called on government and other institutions in the locality where it was stationed to solicit opinions. the whole regiment reviewed its work in supporting the government and cherishing the people and discussed how to do it still better in line with the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention (see footnote one).

following chairman mao's teachings, p.l.a. men and revolutionary masses are earnestly learning from each other. men of an artillery regiment called on poor and lower-middle peasants in dozens of villages. together they studied the new year day editorial of peking's leading journals. reviewing the inner-party struggle between the two lines and the struggle in the locality between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, they criticized liu shao-chi and other political swindlers for their crimes of having illicit relations with foreign countries and scheming to undermine the party's line and policies and the socialist system. the artillery men modestly learned from the peasants their revolutionary steadfastness in carrying out and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line, their rich experience in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and their fine qualities of hard work, self-reliance, diligence and frugality. the poor and lower-middle peasants invited the armymen to talk about their

experience in revolutionizing their thinking through the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. through these activities, the armymen and people raised their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee took measures for the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels to act according to the circular. the party committees of the p.l.a. army, navy and airforce units stationed in the city studied and discussed the circular and notified their subordinate units to carry it out. army-civilian unity meetings and get-togethers were held in many factories, people's communes, schools and government offices.

commanders and fighters of an airforce searchlight company visited the state no. 28 cotton mill in shanghai and listened to reports by veteran workers on the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and on increasing production through hard work and self-reliance. back in their barracks, the commanders and fighters had a lively discussion on how to learn from the working class.

the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai and shanghai's militiamen stepped up their political and military training in line with chairman mao's great teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland". they are guarding the east gates of the motherland with heightened vigilance, ready to wipe out any intruders.

in tientsin, the revolutionary masses are calling on army units and families of armymen and martyrs so as to learn from the army. on new year's eve, people of a district neighbourhood called on four army units and more than 160 families of armymen and martyrs. many factories, schools and government offices invited armymen to report on their experience in studying chairman mao's works and carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in tientsin and armymen engaged in the work of "three supports and two militaries" (see footnote two) are carrying forward the army's glorious tradition of modestly learning from the people, including revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals. leading cadres of an army unit and the tientsin garrison often go to the grassroots units to explain to the soldiers the importance of achieving unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. men of various army units visit nearby factories, villages, government institutions, schools and docks where they learn from the people and ask for the latter's opinions. many units have summed up their experience in supporting the government and cherishing the people, reviewed how they had observed the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention and pledged to do still better in supporting the government and cherishing the people.

footnote one. the three main rules of discipline are: 1. obey orders in all your actions. 2. do not take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses. 3. turn in everything captured. the eight points for

attention are: 1. speak politely. 2. pay fairly for what you buy. 3. return everything you borrow. 4. pay for anything you damage. 5. do not hit or swear at people. 6. do not damage crops. 7. do not take liberties with women. 8. do not ill-treat captives.

footnote two. "three supports and two militaries" means support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the left, exercise military control and giving political and military training.

GOOD HARVESTS

Shaoshan Irrigated Area Has Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 18, 1972)

water conservancy projects built by the shaoshan people in central china's hunan province have played important role in ensuring good harvests for years running. the people are improving their living standard step by step and making bigger contributions to the state. all this has been achieved under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

these water conservancy projects, the first big ones in the province, conduct water from the lienshui river to irrigate the rolling land in the three counties of hsiangnsiang, hsiangtan and ninghsiang and on the outskirts of hsiangtan city.

work started in 1965 under the general line "go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao. taking the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai production brigade as their example, the people have relied on their own efforts and worked hard to build the projects. the first stage of the general trunk canal and northern main canal was completed in ten months. the second stage, the main southern canal, was completed in half a year. in all, 240 kilometres of canals were dug. apart from the main canals, they completed branch canals totalling 1,600 kilometres in length and 193 electric pumping stations with a combined capacity of 10,000 k.w., in addition to power stations.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people expanded the irrigated area to 54,000 hectares. both sides of the lienshui river were vulnerable to waterlogging or drought in the past. the water conservancy projects have freed the area from this and provided favourable conditions for good harvests. the acreage of double cropping rice has risen from 25 per cent to 95 per cent of the cultivated land. some wasteland was opened and the cultivated land were expanded by 3,300 hectares. the average output per hectare jumped from 3.6 tons in 1965 to 7.2 tons in

1971 and the total output from 194,000 tons to 387,000 tons. surplus grain sold to the state increased accordingly. the grain distributed to the peasants and reserved by the collective has also risen.

in addition, wooden vessels up to 20 tons can travel a hundred miles up the trunk canal and locks for raising or lowering vessels were installed. the water surface of the irrigated area covers 6,667 hectares so that fishing can be increased. many communes and brigades have made use of water-generated power to run more than 180 agricultural and side-line produce processing plants.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people carried out a deep-going movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. they have created farmland that gives high, stable yields irrespective of drought or water-logging and made planned use of the water so as to increase the efficiency of irrigation constantly. the fengchia production brigade of the yintien commune of the area was habitually subject to drought. after the shaoshan irrigated area came into being, the brigade party branch led the masses in building four drainage and irrigation stations by self-reliance and digging a 15-kilometre-long canal. this provided irrigation for all its 67 hectares. the brigade's grain output every year since 1969 has surpassed six tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. in 1970 it surpassed 7.5 tons per hectare. the collective economy has grown rapidly. more than 20 kinds of farm machinery including tractors, threshing machines, transplanters were added in recent years. fruit trees, tea shrubs and bamboo were planted on 8.1 hectares. every household has a rediffusion broadcast loudspeaker and electric light. commune members in the eastern suburbs of hsiangnsiang built an irrigation network in two years. big and small ditches crisscross and small reservoirs, ponds and ditches are all linked. total grain output in 1970 was double that of 1965.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

North China Hsien Makes Rapid Progress in Agriculture, Forestry, Stock-Breeding

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 18, 1972)

the people of chienan county in north china's hopei province have simultaneously developed agriculture, forestry and stock-breeding by implementing the principle of "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, they fought the elements, transformed mountains and rivers and made tremendous changes in the county's natural environment and economy.

the county lies at the foot of the yenshan mountain along the great wall. because of erosion, rivers overflowed

their banks in heavy rain and during dry seasons sandstorms menaced the farmland. grain output was 750 kilogrammes per hectare in the past.

efforts to transform mountains and harness rivers and water conservancy and farmland improvement projects now control flood, drought and sandstorms and output has increased. since 1967, the county's grain output has topped the target of three tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. a number of people's communes and brigades have reached six tons or even 7.5 tons. although the county was hit by a severe drought lasting more than 50 days in 1971, it surpassed the 1970 total grain output and output per hectare.

the county has afforested more than 23,300 hectares, planting 23 million trees by the side of houses and villages, on roadsides and river banks. barren slopes are now covered with green. most of the sandy, dry river beds have been turned into oasis. 77 per cent of the county's barren slopes and wasteland that could be afforested has now been planted with trees. this provided favourable conditions for improving agriculture and animal husbandry. the number of pigs reached 320,000 in 1971, averaging 3.5 pigs per household. the number of draft animals also increased by a big margin. this provides more manure for soil improvement.

the all-round development has opened new vistas for sideline production. the county's annual silk cocoon output reached more than 200 tons and fresh and dried fruit well over 5,000 tons in the past few years. the income from sideline production now accounts for one-fourth of the total agricultural income. the increased collective funds have strengthened the collective economy, raised the income of the commune members and accelerated farm mechanization.

in developing its economy the county went through a sharp struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines.

people's communes were set up all over the county in 1958 under the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" worked out by chairman mao. this brought about all-round leap forward in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. grain pigs and afforestation increased considerably. the instruction of chairman mao in 1959 on the relations among agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry stimulated the enthusiasm of the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in building socialist agriculture. however, as the people were confidently advancing along the road pointed out by chairman mao, liu shao-chi and other swindlers pushed their sinister trash of "san tzu yi pao" (the extension of plots for private use, the extension of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the individual households), the "four freedoms" (freedom of usury, hiring labour, land sale and private enterprises), "change the ownership of mountains and forestry", "eliminate forests to reclaim land" and "concentrate on one branch of agriculture". these ran counter to chairman mao's revolutionary line and damaged the county's agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry.

after the tenth plenary session of the party's eighth central committee in 1962, the county's party organization and people acted on chairman mao's instruction "never forget class struggle" and summed up their experience on the basis of the socialist education moverent and raised their understanding. they used mao tsetung thought to educate the cadres and people and criticized the capitalist tendency. all this brought new progress in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry.

responding to chairman mao's 1964 call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the county party organization and people held extensive discussions on how to increase production. first they launched a mass movement for afforestation to block sandstorms. but farmland capital construction, land levelling and water conservancy were neglected and grain output rose by only small amount.

the county leadership fully mobilized the people during the great proletarian cultural revolution to study chairman mao's teaching on developing agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding simultaneously and criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, while summing up both positive and negative experience in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the county organized a 100-member group to make extensive irvestigations to determine how to combine farming, afforestation and animal husbandry. they visited poor and lower-middle peasants and studied their experience. they accumulated a great amount of data in half a year. it was their conclusion that soil improvement, water control and rational application of fertilizer came first. this required a comprehensive programme for transforming mountains, harnessing rivers, planting trees and improving farmland. this was drawn up after extensive discussions by the people who then set to work.

the county leaders took into full account the complicated natural conditions and the different levels of production in mountains and hills, on sandy land and the plains. they studied matters in detail and conscientiously summed up and popularized typical experience.

starting in 1964, the huangchinchai production brigade afforested all its barren mountains and river banks in three years of hard work. grain output grew year by year and surpassed the target set by the national programme for agricultural development several years in succession.

hilly hsikaochuang production brigade had farmland on slopes that gave low yields because of erosion and inadequate water and fertilizer. later, the peasants combined the farmland construction with afforestation. they terraced land and planted mulberry trees around it. in three years of struggle, they built all the sloping land into terraced fields giving high stable yield. at the same time, they raised pigs to provide more manure and achieved the target of one pig per capita. as a result, the per-hectare grain output double. the leadership of the county summed up the experience of these two places and called on-the-spot meetings to popularize it.

hsilipu people's commune, located along luanhe river used to be threatened by flood and sandstorm. in 1962, 246 hectares of farmland were inundated and damaged. the building of 666 hectares of forests in recent years have controlled sandstorms and floods and protected the farmland, at the same time providing favourable conditions for animal husbandry. the commune built dams and dug wells to expand the irrigated acreage. grain yield in the commune in 1970 reached 5.25 tons per hectare, three times the 1962 figure. the leading members of the county in the past few years summed up and popularized the experience of the commune. the members of 22 communes along the river were mobilized and planted 4,333 hectares of shelter belts.

in the course of learning from tachai, national pacesetter in agriculture, the cadres and commune members of hsiaowangchuang brigade on the plains studied chairman mao's philosophic thinking and found out the main reason for their low yield. it was the lack of water and manure and unlevelled land. so they concentrated on water conservancy, field construction and pig breeding. the amount of fertilizer applied was doubled. since 1965, the brigade's grain yield reached or surpassed for six years running the 6-ton per hectare target set for areas south of the yangtze river in the national programme for the development of agriculture. in 1971 it came up to 9.8 tons. the county's leadership popularized this experience.

contradictions arose, mainly over the use of land, mountain slopes and man power for the simultaneous development of agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding. the poor and lower-middle peasants conscientiously studied chairman mao's philosophic works and pooled their efforts to analyze the contradictions and find solutions.

they nursed tree saplings on small plots of former desert land on hillsides and in gullies and also making use of strips of wasteland around the houses, the village and by river sides so as to save farmland for agriculture. they used the mountain slopes for afforestation and grazing grounds in a rotation system.

fully mobilizing the masses, the county leadership applied the method of concentrating a superior force to solve problems one by one. every winter and spring, 70 per cent of the total labour force was engaged in field construction, water conservancy projects and collecting manure. shock brigades snatched the periods before and after the freezing months to plant trees. in the autumn of 1964, the county prepared 225 tons of seeds for tree nurseries the next year. in the winter of 1965, forest belts with a total length of 193 kilometres were planted to protect the banks of 13 main river. another 500 kiloretres was planted in sandy districts in 1966. they concentrated on mountains in 1967 and planted 1,800 hectares to stop erosion. in the winter of 1970 and the spring of 1971, the county concentrated on planting saplings near houses and around the village, along riversides and roads. in all, 4,300,000 trees were planted. these mass carpaigns were undertaken apart from special brigades assigned to constant field construction, forestry and livestock breeding.

chienan county solved one difficulty after another in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. the

poor and lower-middle peasants of the huangchiachai production brigade crossed mountains to collect seeds and reclaimed wasteland to tend saplings. they afforested almost 250 hectares of land on denuded mountains and riversides in three years.

over the past few years the people have done this with the same revolutionary spirit and achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results in forestry. since 1964 state investments have amounted to only one sixth of those before 1963 but the afforested acreage is two and a half times as large.

the county has made rapid progress in farm construction thanks to mass movements. it has built nine reservoirs and 13 pumping stations, sunk 2,970 wells, dug 35 ditches for gravitation irrigation and built 110 ponds. as a result, the acreage of irrigated farmland rose from 1,967 hectares in 1964 to 22,000 hectares at present.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Rock-Firm Friendship between China and Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1972)

the following are excerpts from an article entitled "rock-firm friendship between china and albania" written by the chinese journalists' delegation which visited albania recently.

in the winter of 1971, the chinese journalists' delegation, carrying with it the profound friendship of the chinese people and journalists, paid a friendly visit to fraternal albania for over a month. we visited 12 districts in the eastern, northern, central and southern parts of the country of mountain eagles and had broad contacts with workers, peasants and soldiers, experiencing the albanian people's boundless fraternal feelings for the chinese people and receiving a profound education on proletarian internationalism. we felt the warmth of this friendship throughout our stay in albania, whether in the snow-capped mountain areas in the north or in the southern districts still covered with verdant vegetation, whether in the capital tirana or at remote frontier posts, and whether in cordial conversations or during brief encounters on journeys.

in a sea of friendship

from the moment we set foot on the land of heroic albania, we were submerged in a sea of friendship. the moving scenes and heartfelt words have all been deeply impressed in our memory.

shortly after we arrived in albania, our hosts let us first visit korca in the eastern plateau. when our delegation visited naqi qirinxhi middle school where comrade enver hoxha had studied and taught, hundreds of students and teachers stood in the rain to welcome us on the square in front of the school. numerous bouquets were pressed on us while warm salutes and incessant cheers of "enver-mao tsetung" and "mao tsetung-enver" greeted us. all this filled everybody present with warmth and made them forget the cold and the rain.

chinese-albanian friendship was in full bloom everywhere in the many factories and construction sites we visited. at the mao tsetung hydro-power station in shkodra district, we saw chinese engineering and technical personnel working closely with the albanian comrades. in the workshops, offices and clubs of many factories, we saw silk banners, gifts and other souvenirs presented by chinese comrades side by side with poems written by albanian workers in praise of the friendship between albania and china. in our visit to a high-yielding natural gas mine in fieri district, we saw a study room furnished by the drilling workers themselves. arranged neatly on the tables were works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and works of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung, and on the

walls were two sets of colour photo clippings depicting the work and life of the albanian and chinese peoples. drilling team leader mina cuka told us, "here on the mountains, transportation is difficult. even our drinking water has to be brought up on the back of donkeys. but the mere thought that our motherland is marching forward in victory and that the great chinese people are with us gives us the power to overcome all difficulties exclamation"

in gjirokastra, men and women members of the albanian-chinese friendship cooperative in festive costumes came to the historical gjirokastra castle from the dropulli plain more than ten kilometres away to perform fine south albanian folk songs and dances for our delegation. when we arrived at kuci, a village with a glorious tradition in vlora district, the whole village seethed with jubilation. the co-op members are very familiar with china although they are seldom visited by foreign friends, for the maritime village is located more than 600 metres above sea level and access to it is difficult. 82-year-old mustafa kuci enthusiastically asked the delegation to convey his regards to chairman mao and the chinese people. he said, "i regularly listen to broadcasts about china. we have a common cause, a common ideal and a common goal. no force on earth can separate us." shaho kuci, his 67-year-old wife, said, "albanian-chinese friendship is engraved in our hearts. we shall never forget it exclamation" what profound sentiment and what a tremendous force underlie these pure and simple words of the old couple exclaration

we are comrades-in-arms always
supporting each other

the profound friendship between the chinese and albanian peoples has been formed in the joint struggle against imperialism headed by the united states and modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre. the two peoples have always trusted, supported, encouraged and learned from each other, and become the closest comrades-in-arms, brothers and comrades.

at the national liberation struggle museum in tirana, a guide pointed at a paper clipping yellow with age, and said: in the most trying years of the war for national liberation, the hearts of the albanian and chinese peoples were closely linked together. at that time, "zeri i popullit", which was published under most difficult conditions, highly evaluated the chinese people's war for national liberation, pointing out that "it illuminates our road to liberation by setting an example of uniting all the forces of the people".

the victory of the revolutionary struggles of the chinese and albanian peoples has opened broader prospects for the development of the friendship between our two countries. the joint struggle against imperialism and revisionism, in particular, has linked our two peoples closer than ever. in stalin city, an oil city, oil workers reviewed together with us the road traversed by the chinese and albanian peoples in defeating the blockade imposed by soviet revisionism. they said: in those trying days, the soviet modern revisionists recalled their experts and scrapped all contracts. indeed, nothing short of our destruction would satisfy them. but with the wise leadership of our two parties, with such heroic oil workers as taching's "iron man" wang chin-hsi who worked valiantly in ice-bound surroundings

and as ruhamet shehu and rynteza kepi who laid down their lives for turning out more oil, and with the mutual support and assistance of proletarian internationalism, our two peoples can surmount any difficulty. in china, the era of dependence on "foreign oil" ended long ago, and in albania, new oil-fields have sprung up while oil output has doubled and redoubled. this is a paean of victory of militant unity between the peoples and oil workers of the two countries.

on october 25, 1971, the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority the resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of china in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all its related organizations. when the news about the complete failure of the disruptive schemes of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys reached tirana, cadres, functionaries and workers of many government departments, mass organizations, factories and schools in albania jubilantly went to the chinese embassy to extend their congratulations. workers of durres port and members of agricultural cooperatives in the northernmost vermosh area sent messages to chairman mao through the chinese embassy, saying that this was a great event and a victory for the chinese people and also a victory for the albanian people and the revolutionary people throughout the world. when nesmia, an albanian woman comrade gravely ill and bed-ridden for a long time, learned of the news from the radio, she exerted herself to sit up in her bed and, with a telephone brought to the bed-side, rang up a chinese comrade to extend her congratulations. she said, "i am ill but i am with you in my heart and share your joy of victory."

"bridge of friendship" in the hearts of the people

we visited durres -- a heroic port on the adriatic coast. long before we arrived there, we were told that it is a "port of friendship". every year it receives dozens of sea-going chinese ships and large numbers of chinese seamen, and it constitutes an epitome of the militant unity and close cooperation between the peoples of china and albania.

we heard moving stories about chinese-albanian friendship everywhere in the port. a seaman on the chinese ship "wuxi" suddenly fell ill on november 28, 1971. learning of this, albanian doctor abdulaman shedula immediately set out in the rain and wind, and walked more than half an hour to the ship. he gave careful treatment to the patient and did not leave him until after 2:00 a.m. when the patient had become better. early in the morning he went again and helped remove the patient to a hospital where he sat by him until it grew dark. it was not the first time that comrade shedula did his best to help chinese seamen who fell ill. one day in september 1970, a seaman on the chinese ship "jilin" sailing in the mediterranean suddenly became acutely ill. the crew decided to change the ship's course and headed for albania. the ship arrived in the midst of a storm and could not move up to the wharf. when he heard the news, comrade shedula, heedless of danger, resolutely took a boat to the ship at anchor off the port and treated the patient in time. when asked later where his strength came from, he replied firmly, "to save a chinese comrade, nothing can stop me exclamation"

moving instances of the profound chinese-albanian friendship took place not only at the ports but also on the seas. once, the albanian ship "vlora" was sailing on the indian ocean and a member of its crew, azem mani, got acute appendicitis. he was taken to mauritius, which was nearest to the course, and after he was put in a hospital the ship continued its voyage. soon afterwards, the crew of the chinese ship "guoji" sailing in this area learned of this from a telegram. mauritius was out of their way, but the crew decided to go there to fetch azem mani although this meant an additional day on their voyage. they took azem mani on board and brought him to tirana. the crew said, "though we sailed a few hundred miles more, our hearts are closer to those of our albanian comrades."

at the seamen's club in durres, responsible comrades of the port administrative bureau chatted with us about many instances of albanian-chinese friendship. sabri shtraza, deputy director of the bureau, said, "some say that durres should be called a bridge of friendship rather than a port of friendship. this is perhaps a more appropriate metaphor." jovan lancari, acting manager of the albanian side to the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company, said, "it is also the strongest bridge, because it is built in the hearts of our two peoples."

indeed, not only durres and kwangchow, but also albania and china are closely linked by a bridge of friendship exclamation

the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has pointed out that "the revolutionary friendship between the peoples of china and albania has stood the test of fierce international class struggles" and that "come what may, our two parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together." the great leader of the albanian people comrade enver hoxha has pointed out that "neither the long distance of thousands of miles, nor high mountains and oceans can block us. we shall always be together like blood brothers, in sunny days or in difficult times."

chairman mao tsetung, the respected and beloved leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the respected and beloved leader of the albanian people, are the engineers of this bridge of friendship; the marxist-leninist line followed by our two parties and two countries is its firm foundation, and every victory scored in our joint struggle will make it stronger and wider.

this magnificent bridge of friendship will stand for ever across the continents of europe and asia exclamation

the rock-firm chinese-albanian friendship will last for ever exclamation

INDOCHINA WAR

Accomplices of US Imperialism Will Come to No Good End, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "the accomplices of u.s. imperialism will come to no good end". the article reads:

having suffered repeated defeats on the indochinese battlefield, u.s. imperialism is hatching a new plot to sent more thai accomplice troops to cambodia and laos to serve the u.s. war of aggression there. this is another grave step taken by u.s. imperialism to further push the "nixon doctrine" of using asians to fight asians. the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the central committee of the lao patriotic front issued statements on january 15 and 17, most strongly denouncing u.s. imperialism and the thanom-praphas clique of thailand for hatching the new plot of war. the chinese people firmly support the solemn and just stands of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the central committee of the lao patriotic front.

u.s. imperialism has always regarded the thai reactionaries as accomplices in its aggression against indochina. a long time ago, it dispatched many thai accomplice troops to fight in the war of aggression against south viet nam and laos. after instigating the reactionary coup in cambodia, it again sent thai mercenary troops to cambodia. acting as a cat's paw, these troops committed grave crimes against the three indochinese peoples and incurred severe punishment by them.

of late, as a result of the repeated vigorous offensives launched and the subsequent victories won by the patriotic armed forces and people of laos and cambodia, the lao rightist authorities and the cambodian lon nol-sirik matak clique are in a tottering position and u.s. imperialism has been thrown into a panic. under such circumstances g.w. abrams, military boss of u.s. aggression in viet nam, hurried to bangkok and conspired with the reactionary thai authorities in an attempt to send more thai accomplice troops to cambodia and laos so as to save the u.s. aggressors from defeat.

however, this intrigue of u.s. imperialism and the thai reactionaries will never accomplish. the u.s. aggressors can never reverse their destiny of complete defeat in indochina. in the recent big victory in the plain of jars-muong soui area, the lao patriotic armed forces and people, after a four-day-and-night fighting, annihilated seven battalions of thai accomplice troops. in cambodia, the patriotic armed forces and people are also getting stronger and more irresistible in fighting and have badly battered the u.s. aggressors, the south vietnamese and the lon nol puppet troops. it would certainly be of no avail for u.s. imperialism even to send more thai accomplice troops to laos and cambodia.

the thai reactionaries' acts as accomplices of u.s. imperialism will surely arouse still stronger opposition from the thai people. by insisting on playing the role of an accomplice of u.s. imperialism, the thanom-praphas clique will come to no good end and can only be buried together with its u.s. master.

CHINA AND INDONESIA

Delegation of Central Committee of Indonesian Communist Party Sends Letter of Condolence to Comrade Chang Chien on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1972)

the delegation of the central committee of the indonesian communist party sent a letter on january 12 to comrade chang chien, widow of comrade chen yi, and her children, expressing the deepest condolences on comrade chen yi's death. the letter was signed by comrade jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the indonesian communist party.

the letter says: "we indonesian communists learned with grief the sad news of the death of comrade chen yi, member of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china, vice-premier of the state council and concurrently foreign minister of the people's republic of china. in implementing chairman mao's line in foreign affairs, comrade chen yi took part in the work of laying the solid foundation of the friendship between the two parties and two peoples of indonesia and china."

the letter says: "the death of comrade chen yi is not only a great loss to the chinese people and government and the communist party of china, but also a loss which makes the indonesian people and communists grieve."

the letter says: "i met and had a talk with comrade chen yi several months ago. during that talk he resolutely expressed his determination to side with the indonesian people and the communist party of indonesia in their struggle and encouraged and supported us to accomplish our task of liberating indonesia -- our beloved motherland. we felt that we have lost a close comrade. but we will transform our grief into staunch determination to serve better the revolution of the indonesian people and persist in our armed struggle for the liberation of indonesia."

the letter says: "like comrade chen yi, the indonesian communists and people will consistently kindle in their hearts the flame of serving the people wholeheartedly as a model communist, a flame that will encourage us to accomplish the revolutionary task of indonesia."

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Ambassador to China Araim Leaves His Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1972)

mundher a.h. araim, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of iraq to the people's republic of china, left his post for home by air today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

First Friendship Visiting Group from Japan's Okinawa Prefecture Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1972)

ni chih-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all the members of the first friendship visiting group from okinawa prefecture of japan with ryosin nakayoshi as its leader and hiroaki fukuchi as its deputy leader.

tatsu tokuda, a japanese friend in peking, attended the banquet.

wang kuo-chuan spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. he extended a hearty welcome to the friends in the friendship group from okinawa prefecture, a forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism. he praised the people of okinawa for defying brute force, fearing no sacrifice and fighting heroically and doggedly against the enemies in the struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

wang kuo-chuan pointed out that the so-called agreement on the "reversion" of okinawa forcibly signed by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in disregard of the opposition of the japanese people and the denunciation by world public opinion was a big fraud, and a grave step taken by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to revive japanese militarism.

wang kuo-chuan said: "the surging struggle of the japanese people against u.s. imperialism, against the japan-u.s. 'security treaty', the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and the fraud of the 'reversion' of okinawa merges with the mass movement for japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations. this has dealt

telling blows at the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. in these circumstances, the visit to china of the representatives of the fighting people of okinawa is of great significance. your visit will certainly make new contributions to enhancing our militant friendship and to opposing our common enemies."

wang kuo-chuan said that following the great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people would, as always, learn from the japanese people, including the people of okinawa, firmly support their struggle for the immediate, unconditional and total recovery of okinawa, and firmly support their patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism.

he expressed the conviction that the japanese people would certainly win final victory in the struggle to recover okinawa, and their aspirations for the building of an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous new japan would certainly come true.

in his speech, ryosin nakayoshi expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded his group. "we are very glad to be able to visit china as the first delegation from okinawa prefecture," he said.

he condemned u.s. imperialism for its military rule over okinawa. "in the 26 years since the end of the war," he said, "okinawa prefecture has been subjected to oppression by u.s. imperialist military rule, and at the same time, it has been used as a base for aggression against the people of china, korea, viet nam and other asian countries."

ryosin nakayoshi added: "the struggle of the japanese working class for total recovery of okinawa, with the dismantling of all military bases and the abrogation of the japan-u.s. 'security treaty' as its prerequisites, has enjoyed the support and encouragement not only of the japanese people but also of the people of china and the rest of the world."

he pointed out that in okinawa, u.s. imperialism has lost ground step by step in face of the struggle of the masses of workers and peasants and shown its true colours as a paper tiger. it has become more and more difficult for u.s. imperialism to maintain the okinawa base by relying directly on the military rule of u.s. troops. the masses of workers and peasants and other working people of okinawa prefecture would absolutely not allow the okinawa base to exist.

ryosin nakayoshi said that in view of more intense struggle this year than in 1971, the okinawa people were determined to carry the struggle through to the end.

present at the banquet were leading members of organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, hsiao hsiang-chien, chen kang, tien chia-rung and liu fu-ping; and representatives of workers of the chinese capital yang shou-kuei, yao tso-yuan, wang kuei-hsin, wang fu-chi and hsu chung.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Lebanon Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1972)

li teh-hua, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of lebanon, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Friendly Matches between Chinese and Romanian Table Tennis Teams

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jan. 17, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team participating in the international table tennis championships sponsored by romania played friendly matches with romanian team at the "floreasca" indoor stadium here this evening to the warm welcome of over 2,000 spectators.

present on the occasion were a. alexe, president, m. birjega, vice-president, and i.k. ghermanescu, secretary, of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports, and other responsible members from romanian physical culture and sports circles.

counsellor wang chan-yuan and other comrades of the chinese embassy here were also present.

the "floreasca" indoor stadium was permeated with a warm atmosphere of romania-china friendship today. the national flags of the two countries were hung in the hall. before the matches, the national anthems of romania and china were played and young pioneers presented flowers to the players of the two countries who also exchanged their team pennons and posed together for photos.

proceeding from the spirit of enhancing friendship and learning from each other, the players of the two countries held friendly matches of men's and women's team events as well as exhibition matches of men's and women's doubles in mixed groups. their fine style and skill won repeated applause from the spectators.

this morning, m. birjega received chi yu-hua, leader, and kuan hui-kuang, deputy leader, of the chinese table tennis team. i.k. ghermanescu yesterday feted all members of the chinese team.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jan. 17, 1972)

president julius k. nyerere of tanzania received yang chieh, leader of the chinese government delegation and minister of communications, and chen mu-hua, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, at the state house here this morning. the delegation has come here for the fifth round of the talks on the tanzania-zambia railway and for friendly visits to tanzania and zambia.

the president had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion was j.m. kusinde, tanzanian minister for communications, transport and labour. chung hsi-tung, chinese ambassador to tanzania, was also present.

later, president nyerere received all other members of the chinese government delegation and posed for a photo with them.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Central Committee of Communist Party of Thailand Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1972)

the central committee of the communist party of thailand sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on january 12, expressing deepest condolences on the passing away of comrade chen yi.

the message says, "we, on behalf of all the members of our party, express our deepest condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china and the family of comrade chen yi."

the message says: "comrade chen yi was an outstanding member of the communist party of china and a staunch fighter of the chinese people. he had always firmly supported and showed concern about the revolutionary cause of the people of the world, including the thai people. the death of comrade chen yi is a great loss not only to the communist party of china and the chinese people but also to the thai people."

the message says, "we will forever learn from comrade chen yi his staunch revolutionary spirit and lofty proletarian internationalist spirit."

CHINA AND US

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets and Fetes Delegation of US Committee for New China Policy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, this evening met and feted the delegation of the committee for a new china policy from the united states of america. they had a friendly conversation.

the delegation arrived in peking on january 15.

members of the delegation attending the banquet were robert e. borcherts, marshall kaplan, thomas b. ranton and mrs. ranton, ishwer c. ojha, richard pfeffer, john rothschild, daniel tretiak and mrs. tretiak, and ernest winter.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned, including chou chiu-yen, chang wen-chin, chou pei-yuan, hsing jen-hsien, cheng chi-hung, hu hung-fan, shen yi and lin shang-chen.

CHINA AND USSR

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Refutes Malik

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1972)

following is the full text of an article of the "people's daily" commentator today entitled "refuting malik":

soviet representative y.a. malik made a speech over the radio of the united nations on january 6, 1972. he advertised vociferously that the so-called "programme of peace and international cooperation" of the soviet union has produced a "positive effect" and made a "substantive contribution" to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, vainly attempting to cover up the political isolation and moral defeat of soviet revisionist social-imperialism in this u.n. session. this ugly show to represent the defeat as a victory is very clumsy indeed.

malik talked glibly about the "correctness" of the soviet stand and attitude on the india-pakistan question but he tried his best to avoid mentioning the fact that the armed aggression committed by the indian reactionaries against pakistan with soviet backing was denounced by most of the member states. he dared not mention the fact that the u.n. session adopted with an overwhelming majority of 104 votes the draft resolution calling for ceasefire and troop withdrawal by india and pakistan, a draft resolution which had actually been vetoed by the soviet union in the security council. this, as the whole world has seen

clearly, is a heavy blow to soviet revisionist social-imperialism whose ferocious features can never be camouflaged by any flowery words of malik.

the so-called "peace and international cooperation" advertised by malik is really a marvellous satire. how can one pose himself as a peace-upholding angel when he has brazenly supported the indian aggressors and undermined peace in the south asian sub-continent? what right has he to prate about "international cooperation" when he has arbitrarily acted against the demand of most countries to brake aggression and safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity? the soviet representative thrice abused the veto right in the security council, resorted to every trick to play for time and abetted the indian reactionaries to dismember pakistan. this is probably the "substantive contribution" to the u.n. trumpeted by mr. malik exclamation

what is more preposterous is that malik even asserted that the soviet revisionists favoured a "cessation of the bloodshed" over the india-pakistan issue, as if they were very much concerned about the destiny of the east pakistan people. this is sheer hypocrisy. it is precisely you who helped the indian government in all respects to launch the war of aggression against pakistan and inflicted the calamity of bloodshed on the pakistan people. your hands are stained with the blood of the east pakistan people. it is precisely you, a gang of accomplices of the indian aggressors, who "took the side of tyranny and violence".

to hide the awkward position of the soviet revisionists in the united nations, malik in this speech harped on the time-worn anti-china tune, and distorted and attacked with utmost effort the righteous stand taken by the chinese delegation in the united nations by alleging that china took a "negative position" on the disarmament question, "showed no interest" in a settlement of the middle east issue, and so forth. all these attempts are completely futile.

the chinese government and people have invariably favoured genuine disarmament. but, we are resolutely against all kinds of frauds of the two superpowers of covering up their arms expansion and launching of aggression by empty talks of disarmament. we have consistently advocated the convening of a world conference to discuss the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, but we cannot agree to a world disarmament conference the soviet union has proposed to convene, which has neither set a clear aim nor put forward practical steps for its attainment. the chairman of the chinese delegation had questioned the soviet representative at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly whether or not they dared to declare that at no time and in no circumstances will the soviet union be the first to use nuclear weapons and that it will dismantle all nuclear bases and withdraw all nuclear weapons and means of delivery from abroad. to date, the soviet government dares not say a word about this question. who is really taking a "negative position" on disarmament? is it not crystal clear that you are carrying out sham disarmament but real arms expansion?

malik also bragged about the treaty on the prohibition of bacterial weapons proposed by the soviet union. this is in fact the product of soviet-u.s. collusion. disregarding the desire of the majority of the medium and small countries, this treaty separates the complete

prohibition of chemical weapons from that of bacterial weapons, and makes no prohibition of chemical weapons, thus essentially enabling the united states and the soviet union to continue to possess and develop chemical weapons, especially allowing u.s. imperialism to use chemical weapons freely in its war of aggression against viet nam to harm the vietnamese people. so far as bacterial weapons are concerned, the substantial part of the treaty makes no explicit stipulations to prohibit their use. this has no binding force on the superpowers which possess large quantities of bacterial weapons. this is but another fraud of sham disarmament you put up in the united nations general assembly.

on the middle east question, the chinese government and people have all along resolutely supported the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the u.s.-israeli aggression, and supported the just demand of egypt, syria and other arab countries to recover their lost lands and that of the palestinian people to regain their national rights. we have all along advocated that israel must immediately and unconditionally withdraw from all the arab territories she has occupied. we are against the dirty political deal over the middle east between the two superpowers. the chinese delegation has acted accordingly at the united nations. the essence of the so-called "political solution" propagated by soviet revisionism is to divide the spheres of influence in the middle east with u.s. imperialism and to gag the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the u.s.-israeli aggression. of course, we "showed no interest" for this but have to expose it resolutely.

by taking part in the work of the united nations, the chinese delegation, together with a great number of medium and small countries, as well as with all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries, has made positive efforts in opposing imperialism, expansionism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in safeguarding the national independence and state sovereignty of various countries, safeguarding world peace, and promoting the cause of progress of mankind. this is really unfavourable to the two superpowers in their manipulation and monopolization of the affairs of the united nations. that is why malik was so exasperated and so rampant in opposing china.

one sentence in malik's speech can be said to be correct, that is, "imperialism, colonialism and reaction ... found themselves isolated at the assembly". but it should be stated clearly that the mentioned "imperialism, colonialism and reaction" refer mainly to u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism. the trend of medium and small countries uniting to oppose the hegemony of the two superpowers as reflected in the united nations is irresistible. the attempt of malik, no matter how he flies into a rage, is futile.

END

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